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LITERATURE.

Finance and Politics: an Historical Study, 1783-1885. By Sydney Buxton. In 2 vols. (John Murray.)

THIS is a useful work, the preparation of which has involved great labour and political research. Its value must be tested by its merits as a book of reference, for it is anything but light reading; and the man who follows our example, and peruses every one of Mr. Buxton's 700 pages, has before him about as tough a task as any two volumes issued by Mr. Murray ever imposed upon a reader.

From this point of view the arrangement becomes of primary importance; and, though in matter so greatly complicated, it would not be difficult to find fault with Mr. Buxton's plan, it appears far less easy to suggest improvement. The period including and preceding the time of the great war is undoubtedly well chosen. The finance of Gladstone is inseparable from that of Pitt. With such a start we are better able to study the conditions of the "forty years' peace" which followed upon Waterloo; and thus we are carried forward to "the date of the Crimean War—a date which the Devil must have marked with a white stone in his calendar"—a date from which "began a series of chronic wars and disturbances on our imperial frontier or in connexion therewith," the result being that "time after time, against their own will, our rulers have multiplied the nation and, as of old, have not increased the joy." In quite a friendly way Mr. Buxton explains in his preface that his notes are too numerous and discursive. He "couldn't part with them," but "the reader is at full liberty to skip." This self-accusation is not made without some reason; but the notes contain so much valuable and interesting matter that we would far rather have the surplus than be without them. If Mr. Buxton should ever rewrite his volumes, he might find that incorporation of the best of these notes would enliven the tremendous specific gravity of his text.

Again, it may be questioned whether Mr. Buxton has been prudent in demonstrating by his own industry that every matter of foreign politics and domestic concern is within the scope of his work. The current of financial affairs would have run more clearly without some of these digressions, which, however, are brief and summed up with much skill. Since the Prince Regent was advised to declare in 1817 that our government was "the most perfect that had ever fallen to the lot of any people" much has happened with which Mr. Buxton has hearty sympathy. Before the end of his second chapter we arrive at 1841, when the historic Whig party "disappeared. Not annihilated, as the Tory

party had been annihilated at the time of the Reform Bill before an outburst of Liberalism. The great Whig party had been simply muddled away. So ended the Reform era, opening so hopefully, closing so pitifully."

The Free Trade policy occupies many pages. Disraeli did not, perhaps, know he was talking nonsense when he said that in 1842 no Dorsetshire farmer worked his horses after three because he had "to take his illicit cargo at night." But the reduction of dutiable articles was extraordinary:

"Peel found the tariff with over a thousand articles subject to duties, and left it with but half the number; the total number of duties reduced by him was 1035, the total number entirely repealed 605, duties for the most part on articles which concerned the food, the clothing, and the comfort of the people, or which, as levied on the raw material of manufacture, affected employment."

Like Peel, Mr. Gladstone "was not and has never become a man of the world"; but he found the customs tariff loaded with nearly five hundred duties, and left it with that number reduced to fifty. Mr. Buxton notes Mr. Gladstone's three failures—to reduce the interest on the Debt, to calculate aright the yield of succession duty, and to extinguish the income tax. One of his beneficent successes has been in connexion with a duty still in force. The reduction of the tea duty by twenty pence a pound has been the work of Mr. Gladstone. In the number of his Budgets, only Walpole, North, and Pitt have surpassed him. Did Mr. Gladstone, as Mr. Buxton thinks, lay down "one of the most valuable principles of taxation in saying, 'If you want to do the labouring classes the maximum of good, you should rather operate on the articles which give them the maximum of employment'?" This was used as an argument against the further removal of taxation from articles of food. We have not a word to say against the relief of any materials from taxation; but security of the maximum of employment cannot be disconnected from the cost of subsistence. Cobden's argument that cheap food brought high wages, because the workman had a greater margin to spend upon manufactures, points just as surely as Mr. Gladstone's principle to the maximum of employment. It is difficult to recall how strenuously our fathers maintained those navigation laws which decreed that no goods whatever, the produce of Asia, Africa, or America, might be imported into, or exported from, England or Ireland, or into the Colonies, except in British ships; and one remembers with surprise that the venerable nobleman is still alive who, as Foreign Secretary, declared that without Protection "this great kingdom would soon return to its normal and natural state—a weather-beaten island in the North Sea."

The annals of many governments are traced in these volumes, and we see how large a number have fallen upon questions of finance. It is consoling to remember that the changes since 1885 have not exceeded those of the eight years from 1852 to 1859, when there were six changes of government. One of the most profitable uses of such a long record as that of Mr. Buxton is to show that Liberal governments are more liable to the internal malady of dissension, which operates not only to their

downfall, but more injuriously, in preventing useful and progressive legislation. The most united Liberal administration of our time was that of 1868, which disestablished the Irish Church, passed the Irish Land Act, the Education Act, and the Ballot Act, which abolished University Tests, Army Purchase, created the Local Government Board, the High Court of Judicature, and established halfpenny postage. How unfavourably does the work of the Cabinet of 1880 contrast with all this! Mr. Buxton is quite right in saying that "the country might have been better governed if there had been a little less ability and a little more unanimity." A united Cabinet is strong not only against opposition, but for legislation. It is more prompt to recognise its own errors, and to take the wind from the sails of any jealous rival or adversary; and, if directed with energy and ability, it is a happy and a successful government. But, as Mr. Buxton is obliged now and then to write: "Let us go back to finance." Shortly after the Crimean War, which "cost the English some seventy millions of money," occurred the French treaty, under which the consumption of French wines rose in 1873—the highest point ever reached—to 6,242,000 gallons. In this connexion it is worth mentioning that while the consumption of spirits has declined, the quantity in bond has increased from 4,000,000 gallons in 1854 to 72,000,000 gallons in 1884; so that "upon the least breath of suspicion of an increase in the duty" the owners could so operate as to make the increased taxation for a long time practically ineffective. It may be needless for Mr. Buxton to refer to the deeds of the *Merrimac*, but one of his luminous notes contains in a few words the most stupendous financial proceeding up to 1871. The debt of the United States in 1860 was £16,000,000; in 1865 it was £580,000,000, bearing interest at nearly 7½ per cent. By 1887 this had been reduced to £248,000,000 bearing about 3 per cent. interest. Mr. Buxton, who never gives too much of his own opinions, advocates in one line a graduated income tax. He would have done well to explain how this can be made to operate fairly between joint stock and individual enterprise, which has always appeared to us to be a fatal objection to any graduated taxation other than upon legacies and inheritances.

These volumes are mainly useful for reference, and therefore we must not complain when Mr. Buxton consolidates information on the Dog Tax in one page and repeats it in part upon another. Sir Stafford Northcote, in 1878, raised the tax from 5s. to 7s. 6d.; but he gained nothing, because the addition reduced the number of dogs brought to charge from 1,300,000 to 896,000 in a single year. Mr. Buxton's care and accuracy—at fault only, so far as we have noticed, in an excess of £1,000,000 devoted to public works by the Acts of 1863-64—are throughout admirable, nor is there discernible any trace of partiality. If he does less than justice to Mr. Lowe's fair argument that the careless use of dangerous articles makes in favour of taxing them, he is as just to Mr. Disraeli and Sir Stafford Northcote as to Mr. Gladstone. His subject presented immense difficulty, because it excludes nothing. If the work approaches the usual character of history it

avoids it in one particular: for we do not remember to have met with a single reference to the sovereign. We may conclude, with Mr. Buxton, that

"it may be, as Pepys remarked 200 years ago, 'impossible for the king to have things done as cheap as other men,' but if we cannot get economy we ought at least to have efficiency; of late we do not seem to have secured either the one or the other."

ARTHUR ARNOLD.

Songs, Ballads, and a Garden Play. By A. Mary F. Robinson. (Fisher Unwin.)

THE note of mournfulness, rarely absent from the best of Miss Mary Robinson's poetical work, is again discernible in this last volume of hers. It is a sad little book. Indeed, for this, the etching of Dürer's "Melancholia" which fronts the title-page will prepare the reader, and give him its keynote as a keynote of quiet sorrow, almost of dejection. And the songs, as he reads them through, fascinated meanwhile by their delicacy and music, will only confirm this impression. Such unhappiness, however, forms part of the secret of Miss Robinson's power to charm as a singer. And, if here or there in them we have a sign of something fantastic, affected, her new songs and ballads are all skilfully fashioned, being marked by sweetness of melody and truth of colour. In saying this, we only say a trite thing. For Miss Robinson has been justly praised for such poetic excellences before. The present volume certainly reminds us that they are hers.

In the first division of the book, under the heading "Songs of the Inner Life," admirers may find much to charm them. Three of the pieces in this part first appeared in the exquisite French translation which M. Darmesteter gave to Parisians only a short time ago. They have not the effect for us of a song in three motives called "Tuberoes." It opens thus:

"The Tuberoe you left me yesterday
Leans yellowing in the glass we set it in;
It could not live when you were gone away,
Poor spike of withering sweetness changed
and thin.

"And all the fragrance of the dying flower
Is grown too faint and poisoned at the source,
Like passion that survives a guilty hour,
To find its sweetness heavy with remorse.

"What shall we do, my dear, with dying roses?
Shut them in weighty tomes where none will
look

—To wonder when the unfrequent page uncloses
Who shut the wither'd blossoms in the book?—

"What shall we do, my dear, with things that
perish
Memory, roses, love we feel and cherish?"

The writer gives us only seven "Spring Songs"; but in these her talent as a lyricist is perhaps most apparent. The first is delightful as a piece of music and as a picture. It tells us of spring's awakening as imaged by "La Belle au Bois Dormant," in

"A forest thick and dim.
Overgrown and hoar indeed,
Hung with lichen, choked with weed.
To the brim.
Sleeps the knight and sleeps the steed
Under him.
Here the pale princesses
Lying on the green.
Pillow with their tresses
Their enchanted queen,"

"Going South" deserves quotation as a graceful lyric that in form and accent is quite Greek. In fact, it is in her close approach to classic models that Miss Robinson so notably succeeds. And we should fix upon the Hellenic note in her best pieces if asked to name another of the distinguishing charms of her verse. The following song may bear us out in our assertion:

"GOING SOUTH.

"A little grey swallow
I fled to the vales
Of the nightingales
And the haunts of Apollo.

"Behind me lie the sheer white cliffs, the hollow
Green waves that break at home, the northern
gales,
The oaks above the homesteads in the vales,
For all my home is far, and cannot follow.

"Oh! nightingale voices!
Oh! lemons in flower!
O branches of laurel!

You all are here, but ah not here my choice is:
Fain would I pluck one pink-vein'd bloom
of sorrel,
Or hear the wrens build in some hazel bower."

The "Ballads" which follow the "Spring Songs" are styled by the writer in her dedication "superficial and fantastic." She must permit us to disagree with her as to the superficiality. They show decided ability to tell a story graphically, in the not-too-easy ballad-metre. And, of course, Miss Robinson's power as a colourist and painter of landscape is abundantly displayed. How vivid is the effect produced by the following lines from "Rudel and the Lady of Tripoli"!

"For pale across the wan water
A shining wonder grows,
As pale as on the murky night
The dawn of grey and rose.

"And dim across the flood so grey
A city 'gins to rise,
A pale, enchanted, Eastern place,
White under radiant skies.

"O domes and spires, O minarets,
O heavy-headed drowae
Of nodding palms, O strangling rose,
Sweet in the cypress boughs!"

E così avanti. We could let our zeal for quotation carry us down another column before all the good things in this dainty little book had been used up. Yet that were not quite fair to the poet; and, in truth, we have passed beyond our limits already. She to whom Miss Robinson gives this set of "short pieces and stories" (as she calls them in her page of preface) is certainly to be envied. "Little things," so the Greek critic phrased it, "little things; but roses." Many of Miss Robinson's little things are undoubtedly roses. And who of her admirers would not feel glad and proud to have such fragrant blossoms offered to him in so light and graceful a way?

PERCY E. PINKERTON.

Philo Judaeus; or, the Jewish-Alexandrian Philosophy. By J. Drummond. (Williams & Norgate.)

THE darkness which has long brooded over Philo so far as English students are concerned, and which Prof. Jowett's well-known Excursus only partly relieved, has just been sufficiently illuminated from two independent sources. Dr. Edersheim's learned and elaborate article in the fourth volume of Smith's *Dictionary of Christian Biography* has been followed

within a few months by Prof. Drummond's masterly monograph on the same subject. Henceforth the English student will have no cause to bewail his ignorance of the German language as the sole available passport to a comprehensive acquaintance with the founder of the "Jewish-Alexandrian Philosophy."

Dr. Drummond's work is partly historical, partly expository; and this not so much of his own choice as by the exigencies of his subject. Philo was the first thinker of any note who tried to find an intermediate standpoint between Judaism and Greek philosophy. Not that he originated such a point of view—it had already been provided for him by the similar tendencies of Judaic and Hellenic speculation. Forced by the stress of all thought which deals with the larger problems of the universe, both Jewish and Greek thinkers set themselves to find mediating persons or agencies by which the gulf between the infinite and finite, between the divine and human, might be spanned. It was characteristic of the several tendencies that the Jewish thinker devised intervenient created beings, such as angels, to serve his purpose, while the Greek philosopher postulated impersonal agencies or forces with the same object. With his keen eclectic intellect, Philo perceived that the initial need of the two thought-efforts was the same, however much the method of satisfying it might differ. He thereupon conceived the bold possibility, by interpreting each in the light of the other, to fuse the nearest assimilable elements of the two speculations into a kind of thought, conglomerate—it would be absurd to term it a system—which should, at the same time, best represent the aggregate of his own diversified conclusions.

This primary position and object of Philo is recognised by the plan of Dr. Drummond's work. Standing at the junction of two streams of noble proportions and far-reaching course, he perceives that the only method of ascertaining the force and composition of the confluent is to investigate in turn each of its branches. Accordingly he devotes his first book to a discussion of Greek philosophy from Herakleitos to the Stoics, selecting the salient features embodied by Philo in his teaching. He next considers, in his second book, "the blending of Hellenism with Judaism till the time of Philo"; wherein he recounts, with admirable clearness of thought and arrangement, the rise and growth, in the Old Testament, the Apocrypha, and the Sibylline oracles, of those theories and speculations which, developed in Philo's ardent imagination, became the foundations of his hybrid and heterogeneous superstructure. What this was in its motley entirety Dr. Drummond discusses in his third and last book, which is simply a model of lucid treatment of complex diversiform material.

Dr. Drummond's superiority to most other interpreters of Philo—e.g., Gfrörer, Dähne, &c.—consists in his perspicuous and orderly arrangement of his materials, in his ingenuousness, and in sense of proportion. Writing not as a critic, but as an expositor, he does not, like most of his predecessors, approach the great thinker with any set purpose of establishing a predetermined system, or proving any pet theory from his works. He adopts the only fair, however laborious,

method of dealing with a multiple-minded syncretist like Philo, *i.e.*, by a lucid and methodical juxtaposition of various selected passages he allows the reader to become his own critic, and on a fair balance of similarities and inconsistencies to determine the thought which on the whole most dominated the Jewish philosopher's mind and heart.

But this expository method implies another feature in which Dr. Drummond excels most Philo commentators, *viz.*, his exhaustive knowledge of every portion of Philo's works. What this denotes in the way of labour and comparison I need not point out, but its influence in determining incidental points in Philo's teaching is obvious, and receives continual illustration in different portions of Dr. Drummond's book. I may refer as a striking example to the mode in which this fulness of knowledge is employed to ascertain Philo's real opinion on the eternity of matter (vol. i, pp. 303-304), where the presumptions of the case, as well as not a few incidental passages, would have pointed to a conclusion which Dr. Drummond shows to be unfounded.

Probably most English readers of Dr. Drummond's book will at once turn to his discussion of the Logos as the best-known link which connects Philo with the New Testament. The question takes up nearly half of the whole work, and is treated with an unsurpassed amplitude of research, as well as with an absolute freedom from bias of any kind. Those who think—as too many superficial commentators on St. John's Gospel are apt to think—that the genesis and use of the term are readily explicable, will be able to learn from Dr. Drummond how curiously involved has been the history of the word and the various doctrinal significations attached to it at different times. In point of fact, the Logos is the central crux of an enormous mass of perplexing speculation. As Dr. Drummond himself says, and the quotation will further serve my purpose as representing the spirit of his book (ii., p. 156):

"We encounter here all the difficulties that beset our way in the consideration of the powers (*i.e.*, the half-divine potencies of which the Logos was one). The same florid and rhetorical style, the same fondness for personification, the same mingling of the literal and allegorical. Moreover, the uncertainty arising from Philo's eclectic method now reaches its highest pitch; and it is increasingly difficult to decide whether the heterogeneous elements of which his doctrine is composed—Platonic, Stoical, and Jewish—lie side by side without organic connexion, or have been fused together in the mould of a really philosophical mind. Besides these sources of perplexity which affect Philo's philosophy in general, the doctrine of the Logos has an ambiguity of its own springing from the variety of meanings which belong to its principal term," &c.

Such is the warning prelude to a long and able exposition, to which I must be content to refer my readers, with the hint that its general outcome may be found succinctly stated on p. 273 (vol. ii.).

Dr. Drummond's monograph and its method sets before the English reader in a peculiarly vivid form the intellectual formation of Philo. Keenly susceptible of all thought of a spiritual intuitional kind, he is indifferent to its amalgamation in a coherent system. As regards human

knowledge, he is, indeed, *ipso facto* a skeptic, a believer in the uncertainty of knowledge and in the duty of suspense. If his belief in the divinely inspired communications of Moses and the prophets seem to promise greater certainty, this is almost wholly neutralised by his excessive allegorism, which is applied in a manner at once so elastic and unscrupulous as to leave no truth firmly based. Neither Dr. Drummond nor any other Philo-commentator has adequately discerned the complementary tendency of these characteristics—that unlimited allegorism is a principle as solvent and undogmatising as confessed skepticism. It is curious to remember how all the leaders of the Alexandrian philosophy were men of a kindred type. Accepting on the one side the final results of Greek speculation, embracing on the other [the ostensibly divine revelation of Judaism or Christianity, they were] skeptics in human, allegorists in revelational knowledge, without a distinct perception that both methods were in operation and outcome largely akin.

Dr. Drummond admits that his labours on Philo have led him to form a higher estimate of that thinker's speculative power than he once held. A like result will, in my judgment, follow the reading of his book by every thoughtful and impartial student. At the same time Philo is a writer who requires discrimination in his readers. His value consists not in systematic teaching, but in striking flashes of thought and profound suggestion. He is [not a field of corn which one may cut and garner in bulk, but a garden crowded with miscellaneous products, wild as well as cultivated, and leaving ample room for selection, taste, and co-ordinating skill. With Dr. Drummond as guide the exercise of such taste and skill is no longer difficult.

JOHN OWEN.

Democratic Vistas, and other Papers. By Walt Whitman. (Walter Scott.)

A COMPLETE edition of Whitman's prose writings in the useful and convenient "Camelot" series would be very acceptable; and, as one more volume would secure this, I hope the publisher will see his way to it. There is a suggestion of incompleteness about this otherwise excellent series. The number of volumes of selections included in it seems rather excessive. It provides the British public with admirable samples of many authors, but even the British public cannot live well on samples alone. Complete sets of Landor, Swift, Leigh Hunt, and the rest, would, of course, be out of the question in such a series; but it might sometimes be better to give one complete work of an author than cuttings from half a dozen. At any rate, in the case of Whitman, the whole of his prose works are within reach; and, as the two volumes already issued omit several important pieces, there is a special reason why a third and concluding volume should follow. Perhaps the very best piece of prose from Whitman's pen is the preface to the first edition (1855) of *Leaves of Grass*. Much of the substance of it appeared in another form in the second and subsequent editions, chiefly in the pieces which now bear the titles "Song of the Answerer" and "By Blue Ontario's Shore." It was, however,

never reproduced in its original shape until 1868, when Mr. W. M. Rossetti gave an incomplete version of it in his English volume of *Selections*. In 1881, at the suggestion of the late Thomas Dixon, of Sunderland (to whom Ruskin's letters—entitled *Time and Tide*—"to a working man of Sunderland" were addressed), and, by permission of the author, I myself reprinted this preface un-mutilated; and Whitman includes it in his *Specimen Days and Collect*. But, for some reason or another, it does not appear in either of the "Camelot" volumes. Other valuable prefaces and essays are also missing, quite enough in quantity, and quite good enough, to make a volume. Perhaps author, editor, and publisher, will consider the suggestion.

Leaving now the omissions, we find there is plenty of excellent matter in the present volume. Next to the "Preface" above named, "Democratic Vistas" is quite the best thing Whitman has produced in prose. Whatever may be said for the genius that created the peculiar style of *Leaves of Grass* (and, for my part, I think a great deal may be said on this point) Whitman's essays do not mark him out as a master of style in prose. They are fittingly described by a favourite word of his own—jottings. But what they may lack in style is more than compensated by the abundance of thought they contain. Jottings so valuable will easily pass muster, even though they be not arranged in accordance with high literary art. "Democratic Vistas" consists of jottings on the future of democracy and, incidentally, on many topics not suggested in the title. The "other papers" in the volume consist of jottings, variously named, on Shakspeare, on Tennyson, on Burns, and on other subjects, including the author himself and his writings. Yet it would be wrong not to correct my criticism about Whitman's style by pointing out that there are numerous passages scattered through all these essays which are remarkable not only for the ideas they express, but for the finished beauty of their form as well.

The poet of the modern has some interesting things to say about those poets of other days whose reign is now drawing to a close; the singers of "those beautiful, matchless songs adjusted to other lands than these—other days, another spirit and stage of evolution." "What," he asks, and proceeds to answer,

"is Tennyson's service to his race, times, and especially to America? First, I should say, his personal character. He is not to be mentioned as a rugged, evolutionary, aboriginal force—but (and a great lesson is in it) he has been consistent throughout with the native, personal, healthy, patriotic, spinal element and promptings of himself. His moral line is local and conventional, but it is vital and genuine. He reflects the upper crust of his time, its pale cast of thought—even its *ennui*. . . . He shows how one can be a royal laureate, quite elegant and 'aristocratic,' and a little queer and affected, and at the same time perfectly manly and natural" (p. 127).

Admitting that he may be himself "non-literary and non-decorous," Whitman is able and willing to appreciate in Tennyson that "latent charm in mere words, cunning collocations and in the voice ringing them, which he has caught and brought out beyond

all others." Burns, in some respects, comes closer to Whitman's heart. "There are many things in Burns's poems and character that specially endear him to America," he says. For one thing, he was "essentially a republican"; for another, he was "an average sample of the good-natured, warm-blooded, proud-spirited, amative, alimentive, convivial, young and early middle-aged man of the decent-born middle classes everywhere and anyhow" whatever all this may mean. In better style Whitman remarks, later on:

"There is something about Burns peculiarly acceptable to the concrete human point of view. He poetises work-a-day agricultural labour and life (whose spirit and sympathies, as well as practicalities, are much the same everywhere), and treats fresh, often coarse, natural occurrences, loves, persons, not like many new and some old poets, in a genteel style of gilt and china, or at second or third removes, but in their own born atmosphere—laughter, sweat, unction" (p. 118).

Yet, while anxious to give full honour to all poets of the past, Whitman does not forget for a moment that poetry of the future whose pioneer it is his mission to be. "Even Shakespeare," he says, "belongs essentially to the buried past."

As to this mission of his, and the way in which he has fulfilled it, Whitman has several things to say—more, perhaps, than was necessary. For in these latter days, without explanation—which he never condescended to give while he was abused—he and his work have come to be pretty well understood. One of the best possible evidences of the inherent strength of *Leaves of Grass* and its author is that, under circumstances the most unfavourable, and against all kinds of impediments, they have held their own, and come to be esteemed. But Whitman, who would explain nothing in answer to abuse, is prepared to explain much in answer to sympathy; and, accordingly, in three separate articles in this volume, he discourses of himself and his book. *Leaves of Grass*, he says,

"is, or seeks to be, simply a faithful and doubtless self-willed record. In the midst of all it gives one man's—the author's—identity, ardours, observations, faiths, and thoughts, coloured hardly at all with any colouring from other faiths, other authors, other identities or times. Plenty of songs had been sung—beautiful, matchless songs—adjusted to other lands than these, other days, another spirit and stage of evolution; but I would sing, and leave out or put in, solely with reference to America and myself and to-day. Modern science and democracy seemed to be throwing out their challenge to poetry to put them in its statements in contradistinction to the songs and myths of the past. As I see it now (perhaps too late), I have unwittingly taken up that challenge, and made an attempt at such statements, which I certainly would not assume to do now, knowing more clearly what it means" (p. 87).

The book is valuable precisely because it is a faithful and self-willed record. It is, as I have said elsewhere, a biography, in poetry, of the human soul—of Whitman's own soul, ostensibly; really of all souls, for the experience of the individual is simply the experience of the race in miniature. That the record is "self-willed" is undeniable; and, in these days, when few persons dare to utter

their own thought, while most are mere echoes or, at best, speak only when they are quite sure that their opinions are supported by precedent, surely the faithful, honest, uncompromising Whitman is a much-needed teacher.

WALTER LEWIN.

A Season in Sutherland. By J. E. Edwards-Moss. (Macmillan.)

THIS little book appears in good time for holiday-makers. It will delight all who know Sutherland already, and be nothing short of a revelation to those who are unacquainted with one of the most charming districts in the British Isles. Most people fancy it a land of bleak moors and rugged mountains, with no trees and few of our common birds, where thick mist shrouds what is not black peat and low-lying heath, while rushing streams run among the hills, and loch succeeds loch offering endless pleasure to trout fishers. In dull weather Sutherland certainly must be painted in a low scheme of colour; but there are plenty of brilliant tints to charm the artist among the heathery tracts running up to the shoulders of its great mountains during summer, while every fisherman believes it a paradise. It is as well, however, not to take the verdict of fishermen's wives on this point. For the future they must be introduced to Mr. Edwards-Moss's book. He is a perfect enthusiast for Sutherland, and shows that Strath Borge may, in many respects, rival the beauty of an English flower-garden. His house in that northern valley is overgrown with honeysuckle, jasmine, and creeping roses. His lawn is belted by trees and gay with borders full of rhododendrons, fuchsias, and a large variety of good old-fashioned plants. Ribbon borders he detests, and very properly in Sutherland. As we read his delightful pages fairyland seems to open afresh in every chapter. And yet we remember staying at a celebrated fishing inn thirty miles south of Mr. Edwards-Moss's country where gooseberries and cabbages were literally all that its garden could produce; and a cucumber, which a friend had brought with him from England, had a narrow escape of being boiled, as it was an utterly unknown vegetable to the household. The explanation of the seeming paradox is that probably a branch of the Gulf Stream sets in at the mouth of the Borge, and that Mr. Edwards-Moss must live in a sheltered part of its valley.

The author is a naturalist as well as a sportsman. He has a keen eye for beauty, and an ardent love of nature. From the dawn of a Sutherland summer at the end of May till autumn's glow has fallen upon heath and fell in mid October, he describes to his readers the successive changes in his flowers, the varied beauty of the landscape, the different sports and avocations of each month. He possesses the secret of describing common things well, and his sympathy with all forms of life and Scottish scenery is extreme. One day he takes us to catch salmon in the Naver, or trout-fishing among the lochs, or we try sea-fishing on a quiet afternoon. After a kindly consideration of the so-called grievances of the crofters, it is time another day to follow the grouse over miles of moorland or to stalk

a seal on Island Roan. A third day a Pietish fort evokes archaeological tastes. But all these rambles only take us, full of admiration, from the polyanthus and petunias in the morning, to bring us back during the magnificent saffron twilights of Sutherland to the odours of musk and the fragrance of La France, to the pink spiraeas and sweet peas of the lawn. Thus this book is a veritable idyll of Sutherland. It must delight every lover of a garden, even if he never saw, and never intends to look upon, these happy Hyperboreans, as compared with Londoners—the Southlanders, as opposed to the great northern *haf* of the old Vikings in the Orkneys. In a word, *A Season in Sutherland* is a "country-book"; one of those enjoyable volumes, like Gilbert White's and St. John's books, which men take under their arms to read on the shady seat, and intensify the pleasure of a summer evening.

The joys of little amusements is a topic often unobtrusively pointed out here. Every year after middle life emphasises the wisdom of not neglecting these, which make up so large a portion of happiness. No reader will be sorry to go mushroom-picking, or even shrimping, with Mr. Edwards-Moss. He is a student of birds, too, and not above listening to stories of old women changing into hares, of witches' "cantrips," and the marvels of second-sight. All he writes about fish or fishing is fresh and interesting. Thus, it does not happen to everyone to hook a sea-trout behind a turnip as a "spate" is subsiding in a turnip-field. The work in which he is busying himself is trout-culture, especially in lochs which have hitherto been untenanted by this fish; and improving the beds of rivers—an occupation which will commend itself to every friend of Scotland. He is setting about this in a philosophical spirit, which contrasts strongly with the empirical fashion in which fish culture is too often treated. The two kinds of trout which he finds in his fishing appear to agree with the two forms of *S. fario* observed by Dr. Günther—*S. fario Gaimardi* and *Ausonii*. Both varieties are found in Cumberland and Shropshire, and may well coexist in Sutherland. So far as we remember, however, all we caught in Sutherland belonged to the former, the distinctly northern, form.

Much of the charm of this book arises from the author's view of sport, in which most men will heartily concur. Killing for the mere sake of killing, worse still, for publishing the size of the bags obtained in the sporting papers, is abhorrent to him; the aesthetic side of sport is what he rejoices in, "the thousand associations historical, classical, poetical, mythological, which surround it, and which spring unbidden, as one treads the moor, lingers by the river, or dreams upon the sea." *A Season in Sutherland* is just the book for the Scotch sportsman or tourist with a love for nature to put into his pocket for the journey north. We have marked one or two mistakes to be amended in the next edition. The late naturalist whose books pleased so many country lovers spelled his name "Jefferies," not "Jeffries"; "penguicula" should be *pinguicola*; "limnae," *limnae*; and "autochthonoi," *autochthones*. And so we close a charming book.

M. G. WATKINS.

NEW NOVELS.

The Strange Adventures of a House-Boat. By William Black. In 3 vols. (Sampson Low.)

Love's Labour Won. By James Grant. In 3 vols. (Ward & Downey.)

Led from Afar. By Mallard Herbertson. In 2 vols. (Remington.)

Broken Wings. By Avery Macalpine. (Chatto & Windus.)

Derelict. By Claud Harding, R.N. (Spencer Blackett.)

The Mystery of a Turkish Bath. By "Rita." (White.)

Bristol Diamonds. By Emma Marshall. (Seeley.)

So as by Fire. By J. F. Seton. (London Literary Society.)

Two Chorus Girls, and Other Stories. By Hamilton Clarke. (Sonnenschein.)

MR. BLACK has never written a more delightful story than his *Strange Adventures of a House-Boat*. It is a book not for criticism but for enjoyment. It has no plot, but it contains several excellent studies of character; and the American girl, Peggy Rosslyn, with her beauty and witching grace, deserves to take high rank among the author's heroines. The gospel of flirtation finds its most profound interpreter in Mr. Black, who knows as much of the workings of the feminine mind as, say, Sir John Lubbock does of those of ants. But Mr. Black is also something much more—he is an artist among the novelists. These three volumes alone would abundantly prove this, for they exhibit a singular power of grasping the salient features of an English landscape, of whatever character that landscape may partake, or however changing and varied may be its moods. There is no lovelier scenery in England than that through which the Thames, the Severn, the Kennet, and the Avon meander; and as we read these pages we envy both the passengers by the House-Boat their journey, and the recorder of the party his power of description. Doubly seemly and attractive under the circumstances appears the Scriptural motto, "Go thou and do likewise." Here is a little sketch, taken at random, of a placid Warwickshire landscape:

"There had been some rain during the night, or perhaps early in the morning; but now the skies were fair, if not completely clear; long streaks of turquoise blue lay between the motionless, soft, fleecy, white clouds; and a dull sultry sunlight lay over the moist green meadows, and the hawthorne hedges, and the great wide branching elms, not a leaf of which was stirring. A death-like silence brooded over this wide extent of country, that rose at the horizon into a line of low-lying hill serrated with woods; but somewhere far away there was the tinkling of a bell—probably a school bell; and around us there was a continuous twittering of birds busy after the rain. There was no other sign of life. And in this perfect stillness and solitariness one grew to fancy that, however Stratford town may have been altered in its old-world streets and houses, these meadows must have been in Shakspeare's time, and long before that, too, very much what they are now, with buttercups among the lush grass, in the sweet May-time, under the fleecy white skies."

There are many such passages of delicate

description; but besides scenery, the *dramatis personae* of these volumes discuss a thousand mundane matters, from the high things of philosophy down to the meaner things of food consumption. Shakspeare and the poets come in for a good deal, and that "modern abomination," the critic, is very severely handled. Jokes are scattered throughout the volumes, some new and excellent, some—well, with just the slightest suspicion of Joe Millerism about them; but all enjoyable. Altogether, this latest novel by Mr. Black is a clever specimen of high-class comedy, interspersed with passages of a deeper and more serious import. The measure of its success may be gauged by the reader's regret when Mrs. Threepenny Bit, Col. Cameron, V.C., Miss Peggy Rosslyn, and the other travellers step out of the Nameless Barge at the end of their journeyings.

Love's Labour Won, the last novel written by the late James Grant, is decidedly inferior to many of his earlier productions. The English scenes, where ordinary love-making goes on, lack the *verve* and energy which gave the author's stirring military novels a deservedly high reputation. The leading heroine—for there are several prominent women characters—loves a young soldier, and rejects a baronet old enough to be her grandfather, although he tempts her with diamonds and £20,000 a year. Melanie Talbot's guardian is a vulgar sort of fellow, who plays an underhand game of a very poor quality, and one which was doomed to be found out. There is not much reality in many of the characters, even in Plantagenet Pugwash, who boasted of his "h'ancestors who fought at 'Astings with William of H'Orange." A change of names sometimes shows that his characters had not indelibly impressed themselves upon the author's mind, as a novelist's creations should do. There are one or two amusing things, as when Melanie vaunts her independence as a woman, and her aunt replies, "She talks quite like those dreadful people, the Socialists and Liberals who use dynamite at the Reformers' tree in Hyde Park." Another character, being reminded of Douglas Jerrold's saying that Eve ate the apple in order that she might dress, retorts, "Dress, by Jove! then she didn't do it extravagantly." By far the best parts of this story are those devoted to the recital of deeds of British valour in Africa, and during the last Burmese war, when King Theebaw's power was utterly demolished. Here Mr. Grant is seen at his best, and the descriptions are full of vigour and excitement. The book is worth reading for these passages alone; but, historically, its pages are sometimes disfigured by prejudice.

There is some slight interest from the psychological point of view in *Led from Afar*; but it is not sufficient to make the narrative really attractive, or to constitute it a successful work of fiction. The mission undertaken by Hugh Trevelyan on behalf of his old love, Ethel Darcy—which consists in establishing her fair fame as the wife of one of the greatest of scoundrels—is estimable in itself, and is carried through with energy; but there was no necessity for him to tell the old Welsh minister that he had no interest in

the matter, seeing that this was the exact reverse of the truth. One of the best characters is a Yankee, Mr. Ephraim C. Slack; but there is a great lack of backbone in the whole novel. The author should do better in his next venture.

A very tender and pathetic story is that of *Broken Wings*, and it manifests also no slight literary skill. We do not remember to have ever seen brought out more strongly the unutterable depth, and the wondrous self-sacrificing nature, of a mother's love. Yet it is almost matched by the clinging affection of the child Claire, the little *dansseuse* heroine of this touching narrative. The only fault one can find with the sketch is that it is almost too sad; and the author would do well to address himself to the lighter as well as the graver aspects of humanity. But his work is distinctly above the average, and he does not spoil it by trying to attenuate into two volumes matter that is infinitely more effective in one.

The writer of *Derelict*, which is described as "a tale of moving accidents by flood and field," is more at home on shipboard than in the political sphere. Some of his descriptions of encounters at sea are graphic enough, and what are nautical mysteries to landsmen are all plain sailing to him. His hero, Tom Marston, is a jolly young Englishman, frank, brave, and manly; and he well deserves the wife he secures at last, after he has been enmeshed for a time by an aristocratic Delilah, Lady Sybil Challenger. There are here several vigorously drawn characters, but the author has no confidence in the rank and file of his own countrymen. He objects to their desire to better themselves. They hate the army and navy, he says, "because they are officered by a class which is antagonistic to them"; "they hate the aristocracy on account of their superiority of birth and breeding"; they tolerate the plutocracy, "because they all hope to be plutocrats themselves some day"; and the climax of their political vices is that "Gladstone is their idol!" Mr. Harding, R.N., should keep to a good sailor's yarn.

Another story into which politics are introduced is *The Mystery of a Turkish Bath*; but surely a writer who allows her characters to traduce one great statesman should at least be able to spell the name of another. The author of the Education Act of 1870 appears here as *Foster*. Clairvoyance is the basis of this latest of the "Mysteries," but it would be manifestly unfair to expose the plot or its *dénouement*. The story is not badly written, but it is slight. It may, however, serve to while away an hour.

Mrs. Marshall's *Bristol Diamonds* is, like "Rita's" story, also very short, but it is far superior from every point of view. The narrative is interesting, and well kept together, and as a description of society at the Hot Wells in the year 1773 it is extremely interesting. We obtain passing glimpses of Edmund Burke and Hannah More; but the real intention of the author is to relate a touching love story as affecting two persons in a less distinguished sphere. This she does in a very graceful manner, and the sketch is one to enlist the sympathy of every reader.

The hand of the amateur lies heavy upon *So as by Fire*, otherwise there would not be much objection to it as a story. It has its good points; but they might have been treated more happily and successfully. Mr. Seton's name is new to us, and it may be that this is his first plunge into literature.

We have placed Mr. Hamilton Clarke's volume last, because it is a collection of short sketches; but in merit it deserves precedence over many of the stories already noticed. Those who are inclined to think that there is nothing but evil associated with the theatres may learn a lesson of charity and sympathy from the sketch of "Two Chorus Girls"; and it is long since we have read more touching transcripts of life than those entitled "A Child Musician" and "The Abbey Chorister."

G. BARNETT SMITH.

SOME BOOKS ON EDUCATION.

Prosperity or Pauperism. Edited by the Earl of Meath. (Longmans.) In this volume the editor has collected a good deal of floating literature dealing with "physical, industrial, and technical training." As a matter of course, the contributions are of very unequal interest, and there are one or two the inclusion of which it is hard to understand. The main object which Lord Meath has had in view is to bring the weight of united opinion to bear on educational authorities in order to influence the government to add to the existing codes physical, technical, and industrial training. Most, if not all, of the articles have been published before; but there are some, notably those by the editor himself, by Mr. Chadwick, by Mr. Samuel Smith, by Miss Chapman, and by Mr. Paton, and a few others, which are well worth conning and noting. The problem, in a nutshell, is this. How are we to deal with the great mass of casual unskilled labour—or idleness—that is increasing round about the centres of industry? How are we to make it useful instead of destructive? Mr. Smith is surely right when he denies that Mr. Giffen's comfortable statistics about the progress of the working-classes apply to this ne'er-do-weel part of our population. The remedy proposed is "technical education," which, however, is not to be supposed capable of reversing the effects of economic laws, though it must surely modify them. No one puts the matter more clearly than Mr. Paton; no one knows its practical bearings better. He sees with perfect truth that how well soever we have provided for the education of our population up to the age of thirteen or so, there is between this and the age of sixteen or seventeen "a terrible gap" indeed. During this time our children, whom we have trained so carefully and at such expense in our state-endowed schools, not only lose the keys to literature and science that were given to them with the three R's, but (with Mr. R. L. Stevenson's permission) are left amusing themselves in the gutter to pick up gutter-things. Now, so far, the chief ways in which the endeavour to reform has expressed itself are the teaching of science in state-endowed schools and the founding of technical schools. Well, as Sir John Lubbock here tells us, out of 4,500,000 children in our schools, less than 25,000 were examined last year in any branch of science as a specific subject. And, we must say, with every deference to Sir John Lubbock, from some knowledge of the working of state-endowed elementary schools and the text-books of science used therein and of the examinations, that we should be very much surprised if any good at all came of

them. It is a great pity that a good cause should be so unscientifically injured by Sir John's advocacy. What weight does it add to his demand for science-teaching to say that Mr. Gladstone never learnt any English grammar, and to quote approvingly the strange statement that the places of the *i* and *e* in "believe" and "conceive" are profitless conventions which we teach our children? In the first place, neither these statements nor the equally interesting declaration that there are milestones on the Dover Road have anything to do with the matter; in the next, Mr. Gladstone certainly learnt Latin Grammar (which we infer from Sir John's facts and in Sir John's way must be better than English, seeing that it has made Mr. Gladstone) and the places of the *e* and the *i* in the words quoted are as little conventions as the position of the antennae of ants. Let it not be supposed that this criticism is needlessly captious. It is vitally important to the future of our educational system that we should not discard sciences mainly observational for sciences more strictly physical and experimental. In spite of much wisdom, this contribution of Sir John Lubbock's is one of the least satisfactory in the book, because least convincing. Mr. Cunyngame is right in deprecating the teaching from books of things which even a very clever man could hardly learn, except from observation. And Mr. Cunyngame probably knows that the South Kensington examinations have produced some teachers and many books capable of doing nothing beyond getting a grant under South Kensington conditions. We confess we do not know what the teaching of such "science" is to do for us. Nor are we satisfied with the technical schools proper, in so far as this particular object is concerned—the raising of the mass of "casual unskilled labour." It is the proverbial pill so good against the proverbial earthquake. Such schools draw from a higher stratum than that which we desire to see tapped. Apart from a large displacement of population or some other purging economic movement, by far the most powerful remedy ever proposed is that urged by the wisest contributors to Lord Meath's book. First, we must accustom children to the use of tools, teach fingers and brains to minister together to the satisfaction of the healthy restlessness of youth, so that the child may be pliable and adaptable to all sorts of conditions. This is to be done by direct government encouragement to the teaching of manual training. Secondly, we must have compulsory continuation-schools, an extension of the system of "half-time," in order to deal with the fatal dangers attending *désœuvrement* in the festering streets. Mr. Smith says wisely, "I should recommend that Eton as well as Seven Dials should have industrial education." And we should like to urge with the utmost earnestness, in Sir Philip Magnus's words, "that the object of workshop practice, as a part of general education, is not to teach a boy a trade, but to develop his faculties and to give him manual skill." It is not, perhaps, surprising that trades unions are sometimes the stubbornest opponents of technical education, but it is very pitiful. Considering the great number of writers whose ideas are set forth under Lord Meath's marshalling, there is marvellous unanimity. Little discrepancies occur. For instance, most writers tell us that any decent artisan would do to take charge of the training workshop; but Miss Chapman most emphatically warns us that we must have a specially and intelligently trained teacher. It is not a serious difference however. Let us get our training-shops; the bad teachers will soon be improved away.

Industrial Instruction. By Herr Seidel. (Boston, U.S.: Heath.) In the years 1882 and 1884 the question of industrial instruction was being

hotly discussed in the Synod of the Canton of Zurich, and Herr Seidel published a reply to the objections raised against the scheme. The little book now translated by Miss Margaret K. Smith is substantially the same work, "omitting local and personal matters, and giving to it a more general character." He sets forth the thesis that industrial instruction is a pedagogic necessity, and shows that it is the duty of the state to introduce hand labour into the school. Let us admit at once that Herr Seidel's book is a good one. Miss Smith has performed her part of the task with as much success as possible considering the involutions and semi-metaphysical style of her original, though we will say at once that we can never accept "schoolman" as an equivalent of "schoolmaster" or "educationist" (the latter bad, no doubt), in spite of the fact that we were once favoured with an essay on the "Schoolmen," which devoted itself to a criticism of Roger Ascham. The author begins by examining the rational relation between industrial instruction and the conditions of society; but chapter i. is by no means a fair specimen of his real power, though it is of his characteristic faults. It is true, no doubt, that education and instruction are conditioned by existing social and civil relations, and it is true also that in feudal pre-revolution days the present system of Swiss national education would have been impossible; but it is not true that the "gracious lords" there and elsewhere "declared education to be one of their inalienable prerogatives, and forbade it, and rendered it impossible for the people." So Herr Seidel declaims, and furthermore insists that such education had but a single aim—"to strengthen the power of the governing classes." But he soon works his way out of this kind of thing, and then the book (making allowance for occasional socialistic aberrations) becomes a well-ordered and unanswerable series of arguments for industrial instruction. Beyond all doubt "the future in the state, as well as in pedagogy, belongs to labour," but not, if it please Herr Seidel, exclusively to hand labour, which he sometimes makes believe to think. He hits the right nail a square stroke on the head in chapter ii. by claiming an equal place for practical teaching with theoretical teaching, the principal aim of both being the harmonious development of the future man. In Lord Meath's book, noticed above, Mr. Samuel Smith urges the same course for the Eton boy and the boy of the Seven Dials. Why not? The teacher, surely, is working in *simili materia*, boy, to effect the same end—to make a thoroughly developed man. The author then proceeds to face the economic objections made to industrial teaching, plausible and legal objections, and alleged substitutes, all of which he lays low. We cannot, however, quite follow him on page 61, where his argument runs somewhat as follows. Modern society is based on labour, and demands in its own interests that everyone should possess a certain amount of practical education in labour, and shall have a general understanding of the ideas based on labour. Hence society must see that each of its members gets these. Therefore industrial instruction cannot be left to the judgment of the family; it must be undertaken by the state. Nor can we conscientiously echo his approval of Pestalozzi's "Property is an artificial creation of society." At all events we are not content to take Pestalozzi as an unopposable authority on such points. And, again, it is perfectly true that "what no father would fail to do for his son, what no master would fail to do for his apprentice, the government has failed to do for its people." Of course, the government is not the father of its people, nor the employer of apprentices; so nothing follows from the analogy. We do

not think, with Herr Seidel, that "the majority of great men come from the lower classes" (!), and yet we hold with him that it would be well for the state to take any steps which would conduce to the "harmonious development" of the veriest clodhopper. Herr Seidel gives up chapter v. to answering objecting educators and "schoolmen," in which he (among other points) disposes very satisfactorily of the plea set up in favour of the substitution of gymnastics for the suggested hand labour. Chapter vi. is a marshalling of authorities for the "classic educators," and the last chapter gathers up the arguments. In taking leave of the book, it is only fair to Herr Seidel to say that, much as we differ from his speculative opinions, we regard his little work as, on the whole, the completest statement we have yet met of the reasonable necessity of industrial education in any system of public instruction which is not to be halting, and one-sided, and actually dangerous.

Compayré's History of Pedagogy. Translated by W. H. Payne. (Sonnenschein.) Whoever takes up M. Compayré's book is pretty sure to read it to the end, and Mr. Payne's translation keeps the clearness and vivacity of the original almost without loss. The translator is quite right in saying that historical pedagogy has received but little attention from English and American teachers; and it has received even less from English and American writers. It would seem to be a special gift of Frenchmen to be able to put together clear and compendious treatises, to compile real cyclopaedias, and to so generalise historical facts as to concentrate and broaden the view of them at the same time. The history of educational experiments and writings has many advantages over a like history of politics. To begin with, we may confidently expect that the efforts of persons bent on educating the young will be more disinterested than of those engaged in political struggles; and we may be sure, in the next place, that we are getting the mature experience of reflecting persons, the best of the spirit of their times. It is true, then—though true in a sense to which perhaps Herr Seidel, whose book we have noticed above, will not attach much importance—that the education of any period is that period's most distinctive outcome; certainly it is that by which we can most readily estimate its good and its bad. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why M. Compayré's book is so fascinating. It is, in little, a history of civilisation, and quite as likely to interest general readers as teachers, to whom it ought to be indispensable. The *Histoire de la Pédagogie* is an amended form of the *Histoire critique de l'Éducation en France depuis le Seizième Siècle* published in 1879. It is a survey of educational methods and writings in twenty-two chapters, each chapter being a complete and interesting study in itself. To be sure, such a manual can never take the place of practical acquaintance at first hand with authorities. But most students cannot hope to master the whole matter of educational philosophy in the short time allowed them before they have to begin practical work; and to such, as well as to those whose memory requires enlivening and stimulating by the electric spark of happy generalisation, M. Compayré's work is of great value. He determined, we think rightly, to follow the chronological order in his treatment of the subject, rather than to examine its progress under the head of this or that "tendency" or "principle." For it is impossible to separate the history of pedagogy (if not of education) from the history of society in general; and to classify under this or that tendency or principle would be confusing, and lead to serious cross-division without offering any advantage to counterveil its arbitrariness. Moreover, as M. Compayré himself feels, if

his work is to be of real advantage to the pedagogic student, it is most likely to succeed where the sense of continuity is not lost to him and where he feels that he is adding his brick to a strong pile rising generation by generation. M. Compayré would not be a Frenchman and a deputy of advanced opinions if he did not let his political views colour his work a little. He notes with great approval the Rabbinical requirement that the schoolmaster should be married; he is not over-generous in his estimate of the "Teaching Congregations"; and he does more than justice to the Protestant reformers. Occasionally, his conjectures seem to us a little extravagant. Is it really true that Andrew Bell got the hint for his monitorial system from the Hindus? Is it anything more than the wildest generalisation to make Greece and Rome prototypes of the modern classical and scientific spirits? In his chapters on Pestalozzi and Froebel, our author has performed the somewhat ungrateful but very necessary task of playing *advocatus diaboli* against these two distinguished men. He does not grudge them an atom of the credit justly due to them for their passionate enthusiasm, which has given such dignity and new lustre to the profession of teaching and has done so much to rationalise its methods; but he raises a timely protest against the kind of Pope-worship which raises their *dicta* and practices to the level of things incontrovertible. It is well that teachers should be on their guard against nebulousness and mysticism—states very easy to communicate. One of the very best chapters in the book is the last, dealing with those eminent writers, Messrs. Spencer and Bain. It is a model of just and powerful criticism, which, leaving unimpaired one's admiration for their wisdom, provides the hint and instrument for detecting their fallacies. We have said that Mr. Payne has done his work well. Not the least valuable parts of the book are his analytical summaries affixed to successive chapters, and the notes explanatory and critical which he has appended here and there to his author. It would be mean if, thus indebted to him, we objected to "affranchisement," "back of" (for "behind"), "dismissal," and "rapport," which are not English.

Annuaire de l'enseignement primaire. (Paris: Armand Colin.) This useful little publication consists of two parts. The first is a record and directory, and the second contains short pedagogical articles of interest to teachers and the general public. It is the latter which will naturally offer most interest to English readers, as dealing with matters of importance to both nations alike. We confess to being a little disappointed, however, as some of the articles hardly deserve permanent record in what is, after all, mainly a directory.

Health Maps. By Anna Leffler Arnim. (Sonnenschein.) These handy little folding maps are meant to help us in "maintaining the health in a state of integrity . . . correcting any tendencies to functional irregularity . . . and resisting the encroachments of disease." The author is well-known as a writer on medico-gymnastic subjects, and her last contribution to that literature is worthy of her reputation. The exercises are divided into five groups, and can be easily learnt and practised, no apparatus being required—a very great recommendation indeed.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE committee formed to collect subscriptions for a memorial to the late Matthew Arnold have adopted the following resolution: "The appropriation of the funds obtained cannot be absolutely determined at present; but it is

desired by the committee, in the first instance, to place in Westminster Abbey a medallion or bust, as may be found most convenient; next, to make adequate provision for Mrs. Arnold and her unmarried daughter; lastly, after providing for the foregoing objects (should the sum obtained be sufficient), to found at Oxford an Arnold Scholarship or Lectureship, with a view to promote the study of English literature. It is estimated that the cost of the medallion or bust will not exceed £500, including all attendant expenses."

AT a meeting held last week at the India Office, it was resolved that the memorial to the late Sir Henry Sumner Maine should take the form of a marble medallion in Westminster Abbey, and that the execution of the medallion should be entrusted to Mr. J. E. Boehm. The total cost is estimated at about £360; and individual subscriptions are limited to three guineas.

The Incorporated Society of Authors have resolved to invite Mr. J. R. Lowell and as many other American men of letters as may be then in England to a dinner, in recognition of their persevering efforts on behalf of international copyright. The date fixed is Wednesday, July 25.

AN appeal has been issued by the council of Bedford College, London, for subscriptions towards an extension of their premises. A lease of ground immediately adjoining has been offered, on condition that a building of a certain value be erected. It is proposed to take advantage of this opportunity to meet a want that has long been felt, by the erection of adequate laboratories for scientific instruction, of additional class-rooms, and of cheaper accommodation for resident students. It is further proposed to call the new building the "Shaen Wing," in memory of the long and devoted services which the late Mr. Shaen (who died last year) rendered to Bedford College and to the general cause of women's education. It is estimated that a total sum of £3000 will be required to carry out the scheme, of which about £600 has already been promised.

THE council of the Selden Society will be glad to receive for its second volume, now in preparation, information as to the existence of any early manorial rolls of the reigns of Henry III. or Edward I. Information should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. P. Edward Dove, Lincoln's Inn.

AT the annual meeting of the Royal Statistical Society, held last Tuesday, Dr. T. Graham Balfour was elected president for the ensuing year.

THE Hon. Roden Noel has almost ready for the press a new volume of poems, which will take its title from the longest piece, "A Modern Faust." This is an adaptation of the elements of the old legend to modern problems and conditions. It is written in various metres, and includes a prose interlude, chiefly satirical.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will shortly publish a new work by the Rev. Philip H. Wicksteed, entitled *The Alphabet of Economic Science*.

THE August volume in the monthly series of "Great Writers," published by Mr. Walter Scott, will be *Congreve*, by Mr. Edmund Gosse.

THE author of "Antiqua Mater" has in hand a new work on the *Rise of the Catholic Church*, which will throw fresh light on the questions raised in his previous book.

THE new edition of *Boyer's Tokens*, which was announced as coming out under the editorship of Mr. G. E. Williamson, is now at press. The work has been so enlarged that it will be about twice the size of the original. It is to be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

MR. CHARLES G. LELAND's forthcoming work on *Americanisms* will contain a contribu-

tion by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes on the dialect, superstitions, and folklore of Massachusetts, with a number of specimens.

MR. WILLIAM PATERSON, of Edinburgh and London, will issue in a few days a new edition of the poetical works of Sir Walter Scott, in four volumes, uniform with his edition of the Waverley Novels. He has also in the press a new novel by Mr. James Peddie, entitled *The Work of a Friend*; and a collection of weird tales in five volumes, collected from English, Scottish, Irish, German, and American writers—a volume being devoted to each nationality.

WE understand that Mr. William Sharp's *Romantic Ballads* (which was reviewed in the ACADEMY of June 16) is out of print, and that no new edition will be issued at present.

WE quote the following from the New York Critic:—

"I must ask, through your columns, to warn the reading public against purchasing surreptitious and fraudulent copies of the 1860 edition of Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass*. All copies of this edition (or nearly all) put upon the market for the last quarter of a century have been stolen impressions from the original plates; Mr. Whitman has not received a cent of copyright on them. I was some weeks ago put in possession of the facts in the case by a letter from Mr. Charles W. Eldridge, one of the original publishers of the 1860 edition, and now residing in Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Eldridge states that he finds spurious copies for sale in towns in California, and thinks they are being worked off in large lots; and that they virtually supply the existing demand for Whitman's poems. I saw to-day in one of the largest bookstores in Boston a copy of the 1860 edition (in its familiar binding), temptingly displayed in the window; and learned, on inquiry inside, that they had bought quite a lot of them 'cheap' at a trade-sale at Leavitt's in New York. I myself innocently bought, nine years ago, a copy in a Boston store, and find now, by the help of Mr. Eldridge's letter, that it is one of the unauthorised, stolen copies. These can be detected in the following way:—The stereotype plates, steel-engraved portrait, and dies for cover are the same as those used in the Thayer & Aldridge edition; but on the back of the title-page, immediately under the certificate of copyright, in the genuine edition, appear the words 'Electrotyped at the Boston Stereotype Foundry. Printed by George C. Rand and Avery.' In the fraudulent edition these words are lacking. . . . 'It should be known that the only honest edition of *Leaves of Grass* now to be had is that published by David McKay, of Philadelphia—although I believe Mr. Whitman still has a few sets left of the two-volume \$10 edition." W. S. KENNEDY.

At the end of next week, Messrs. Sotheby will sell the very choice library of the late Mr. John Duff, of Greenock. It includes copies of all the four folios of Shakspeare—the *Kilmarnock Burns*, the *Pisa Adonais*, Shelley's *Zastrozzi*, and the Canadian reprint of Tennyson's early poems (1862).

Correction.—With reference to a note under "University Jottings" in the ACADEMY of last week, we are requested to state that Prof. A. A. Macdonell has not resigned his office of German teacher at the Taylorian Institution, Oxford; but that Dr. Joseph Wright has been appointed his deputy for one year.

THE FORTHCOMING MAGAZINES.

THE July number of the *Antiquary* will open with an article on "Thomas Taylor, the Platonist," by Mr. Edward Peacock; Mr. J. Theodore Bent will give an account of the adventures of Dallam when he conveyed an organ to Turkey as a present from Queen Elizabeth to the Sultan; and among other articles will be one on the "Parish Registers in the Uxbridge Deanery," by the Rev. J. H. Thomas, and on the "Eleanor Cross at Geddington," by Mr. W. Brailsford.

THE forthcoming number of the *Political Science Quarterly* (London: Henry Frowde), edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia College, New York, will contain a second paper by Prof. Richmond Smith upon "Control of Immigration." Prof. Smith seeks to show that the United States no longer needs the vast quantity of unskilled labour supplied by Europe, and that the recent immigration is seriously injuring the welfare of the American people by lowering the standard of living. Mr. Randolph writes on the "Surplus Revenue," advocating the reduction of customs' duties. Mr. Powers describes the "Reform of the Federal Service," showing the progress of the reform movement under President Cleveland's administration. Of more direct interest to English readers are Prof. Farnham's discussion of the relations of the "State and the Poor," and Prof. Goodnow's criticism of the "English Local Government Bill." Prof. Goodnow discusses the Bill largely from the administrative point of view, and concludes that the consolidation of local authority is insufficient, and that further legislation will be required before English administration attains the simplicity of structure and ease of action which characterise the French and German systems. The political effect of the Bill, on the other hand, Prof. Goodnow considers of great importance. Prof. Burgess describes the "Tenure and Powers of the German Emperor," showing how largely the aggressive powers of the Prussian crown have been lessened by the formation of the Empire, in which the real sovereignty lies in the Federal Council.

A MONOTINT lithograph of "The First Cloud," by Mr. W. Q. Orchardson, will be issued as a frontispiece to the July number of the *Leisure Hour*.

ORIGINAL VERSE.

A THOUGHT OF LESSING'S.

"WENN Gott in seiner Rechten alle Wahrheit, und in seiner Linken den einzigen, immer regen Trieb nach Wahrheit (obschon mit dem Zusatz mich immer und ewig zu irren) verschlossen hielte und spräche zu mir: 'Wähle!' ich fiel ihm mit Demuth in seine Linke und sagte: 'Vater, gib! Die reine Wahrheit ist ja für dich allein!'"

Did I stand face to face with God, and he Command: "Choose, man, right hand or left at will!

All faultless knowledge, truth of good and ill My right hand holds. Take, and live error-free!

Or choose my left hand, see, or seem to see Hard-matrix'd truth gleam gold-like out, and still

Astrain to reach it, hunger, yearn and thrill, And, erring, doubt if truth indeed there be!"

Then I: "Give me that hunger, Lord!—the gift Of perfect knowledge suits not man; 'twould lift

His sloth-prone soul with pride and vain content—

Thee only it befits. Give me to sift Truth out of error grainwise, though I drift And err, so seeking—yea, till life be spent!"

R. M'LINTOCK.

OBITUARY.

PROF. KAHNIS.

CARL FRIEDRICH AUGUST KAHNIS died at Leipzig, early in the morning of Wednesday, June 20. He was born at Greiz, December 22, 1814, and became a Privatdozent at Berlin in 1842. Prof. Philip Schaff was Privatdozent with him there, and Prof. Luthardt was one of his students. In 1844 Kahnisch was appointed Extraordinary Professor at Breslau, and in

1850 Ordinary Professor at Leipzig. In 1886 growing weakness compelled him to stop lecturing, and he has since been scarcely visible even to his intimate friends. His department was Church History, but he also gave lectures on "Encyclopædia" and on Dogmatics. A man of great clearness of statement, he was equally facile in speaking German and Latin, and genial in every relation of life. Of his many books we can mention only *Der innere Gang des deutschen Protestantismus* (1854, 3rd ed. 1874) and *Die lutherische Dogmatik* (1861, 2nd ed. 1874-75). He was buried on Friday, June 22. Pastor Hölcher spoke for the domestic side of his life, and Prof. Luthardt for his academical and theological work.

C. R. G.

EDMUND GURNEY.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Edmund Gurney, some time fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was perhaps best known to the public as one of the secretaries of the Society for Psychical Research, and as the chief author of that portentous work, *Phantasms of the Living*. But his exceptionally acute intellect was by no means entirely devoted to the unprofitable business of thought-reading and ghost-hunting. In 1880 he published *The Power of Sound*, which was quickly recognised by those best qualified to judge as inaugurating a new philosophy of music. And only last November there appeared two volumes of collected essays from his pen, entitled *Tertium Quid*, dealing in the most trenchant way with a number of topics—moral, metaphysical, and aesthetic. Mr. Gurney, who was in his forty-third year, died at Brighton on the night of June 22, as the result of an overdose of chloroform, self-administered, to remedy chronic sleeplessness and neuralgia.

THE Rev. John Penrose, of Uffculme, near Culmpton, in Devonshire, died suddenly at Osen, in Norway, on June 20. His father, an English clergyman, who was Bampton lecturer in 1808, held several Lincolnshire benefices, and among them was that of Bracebridge, where the son was born on May 21, 1815. He graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1836, and in the next year was elected to a fellowship at Lincoln College, which he retained until 1842. For some years (1839-46) he was an assistant-master at Rugby; but from 1846 he has been resident, first at Exmouth and then at Uffculme, in the pleasant county of Devon. His compilation of *Easy Exercises in Latin Elegiac Verse*, originally published in 1850, has passed through more than twelve editions.

MR. BAKER PETER SMITH, one of the oldest members of the Middle Temple, died at Maidenhead on June 18, aged 87. His father was Thomas Smith, attorney and vestry clerk of the parishes of Tottenham and Stoke Newington; his mother was Sarah, daughter of the Rev. William Sellon, of Clerkenwell, and sister of Serjeant Sellon. So long ago as 1840 Smith issued an entertaining little volume called *A Trip to the Far West of England*.

MR. JAMES LAPWORTH, long a familiar figure in legal circles, died at 7 Blenheim Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick, on June 21, aged 90. His first start in life was as clerk to a solicitor at Warwick; and from 1820 to 1837 he was in the same position with Messrs. Gregory & Co., the well-known firm of solicitors at Bedford Row. In the last year he became clerk to Sir William Follett, with whom he stopped until Sir William's death in 1845. After a short connexion with the Home Office, he was appointed in 1846 to the post of librarian to the Incorporated Law Society in Chancery Lane—a place which

he retained until he was pensioned in 1876. During his tenure of office in that institution he compiled two catalogues of the books in the library: the first, a subject catalogue, was issued in 1851; the second, an author catalogue, with an index of subjects, was issued in 1869.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE current number of the *Journal of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* contains two articles of more than usual interest, by Dr. Hirth. The first is on "Ancient Chinese Porcelain," and the second on "The Chinese Oriental College." Dr. Hirth disagrees with the conclusion arrived at by Julien on the antiquity of the manufacture of porcelain in China. The French scholar assumed that the art was practised in China as early as the Han period (206 B.C.—A.D. 220), from the fact of the occurrence of the expression *ts'uch'i*, by which is now understood "porcelain," in the literature of that period. An exactly similar reason used to be adduced to show that the Chinese had a knowledge of gunpowder long before it was known in Europe. The word *pao* now used for "cannon" occurs in the early dynastic records; *ergo*, it was argued, the Chinese manufactured gunpowder at the time spoken of. But it was afterwards pointed out that the word *pao* was anciently applied to ballistas. Hence the confusion. In the same way Dr. Hirth contends that the expression *ts'uch'i* probably meant "pottery" at the period mentioned. He also points out that, like the Greek *γλαυκος*, the Chinese word *ts'ing* means either "green" or "blue," and that in translating accounts of the porcelain of the Sung dynasty, Julien has rendered the word by "blue" when it should have been "green." In the second article Dr. Hirth gives an interesting account of the college which has for many centuries existed at Peking, for the instruction of students in the languages of the peoples with whom the Chinese have had relations. At this college vocabularies of the various languages are prepared. One of these Dr. Hirth has lately discovered in MS. which differs from all others known, inasmuch as it contains a list of Juchih words. Juchih was the ancient appellation of the Manchus; and from the twelfth century until the establishment of the present Manchu Dynasty in China, the Juchih used a writing which was compounded with parts of Chinese characters. With their assumption of imperial state, the Manchus, as they then became, adopted their present alphabetical writing, and the Juchih script was allowed to drop out of existence. Only one or two specimens of the writing have until now reached Europe, and Dr. Hirth's MS. will doubtless, therefore, prove a valuable addition to our knowledge of the Juchih written character.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.
GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BAUER, B. Der Einfluss Frankreichs auf die preussische Politik u. die Entwicklung d. preussischen Staates. Hannover: Weichert. 2 M.
BOIS, Maurice. Sur la Loire. Paris: Dentu. 6 fr.
GABOVICIANU, P. Die Didaktik Basedows im Vergleich der Didaktik d. Comenius. Leipzig: Fock. 1 M. 50 Pf.
HENNEQUIN, E. La critique scientifique. Paris: Didier. 3 fr. 50 c.
KORUP, A. Heinrich Heine u. die Frauen. Berlin: Friedl. 4 M.
LEBOY-BEAULIEU, A. La France, la Russie et l'Europe. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
MAUPASSANT, Guy de. Clair de lune: Nouvelles. Paris: Ollendorff. 3 fr. 50 c.
MONNIER, M. Litteraturgeschichte der Renaissance von Dante bis Luther. Nördlingen: Beck. 7 M.
MULLER, W. Die Thesenmetopen vom Theocrit zu Athen in ihrem Verhältnis zur Vasenmalerei. Göttingen: Calv. 1 M. 50 Pf.
ROD, E. Etudes sur le 19^e Siècle. Giacomo Leopardi, etc. Paris: Didier. 3 fr. 50 c.
SCHNEIDER, F. J. Die zwölf Kämpfe d. Herakles in der älteren griechischen Kunst. Leipzig: Fock. 1 M. 50 Pf.
VOLKELT, J. Franz Grillparzer als Dichter d. Tragischen. Nördlingen: Beck. 3 M.

THEOLOGY.

- CHASTAND, G. L'Apôtre Jean et le 4^e Evangile. Paris: Fischbacher. 3 fr. 50 c.
WEISS, J. Der Barnabasbrief, kritisch untersucht. Berlin: Beaser. 2 M. 80 Pf.

HISTORY, ETC.

- CARREL, P. Etude sur la commune de Caen. Caen: Masset. 5 fr.
CHAUNCEY. Historia martyrum anglorum maxime octodecim cartusianorum. Paris: Lechevalier. 10 fr.
LE COUTEULX. Annales ordinis cartusienis ab anno 1084 ad annum 1429. T. I., II. Paris: Lechevalier. 50 fr.
OFIKOOPF. La Macédoine au point de vue ethnographique, historique et philologique. Constantinople. 4 fr.
PRUDHOMME, A. Histoire de Grenoble. Paris: Picard. 12 fr.
STEIN, H. Olivier de La Marche, historien, poète et diplomate bourguignon. Paris: Picard. 10 fr.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

- DARBOUX, G. Leçons sur la théorie générale des surfaces et les applications géométriques du calcul infinitésimal. Paris: Gauthier-Villars. 30 fr.
MAKOWSKY, A. Der Löss v. Brünn u. seine Einschlüsse an diluvialen Thieren u. Menschen. Brünn: Winkler. 2 M. 60 Pf.
RENAULT, B. Les plantes fossiles. Paris: J. B. Baillière. 3 fr. 50 c.
SCHWAHN, P. Üb. Änderungen der Lage der Figur u. der Rotationsaxe der Erde sowie üb. einige m. dem Rotationsproblem in Beziehung stehende geophysische Probleme. Berlin: Mayer & Müller. 2 M. 50 Pf.

PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- BRANET, H. Zur Erklärung d. Sophokles. Leipzig: Fock. 1 M. 20 Pf.
DAPENTAS, C. Ephémérides Daces, traduites du Grec par Em. Legrand. T. III. Paris: Leroux. 7 fr. 50 c.
DESCUITS, C. Rétoromanische Chrestomathie. 1. Bd. 1. Lfg. Erlangen: Deichert. 3 M.
HANDSCHRIFTEN-VERZEICHNISSE, die d. k. Bibliothek zu Berlin. 4 u. 10. Bd. Verzeichnisse der persischen Handschriften v. W. Portsch. 60 M. Verzeichnisse der armenischen Handschriften v. N. Karamianz. 6 M. Berlin: Asher.
HYERNAT, H. Album de paléographie copte. 100 fr. Les Actes des Martyrs de l'Égypte. Fasc. I-IV. 25 fr. 20 c. Paris: Leroux.
KLUGE, F. Angelsächsisches Lesebuch. Halle: Niemeyer. 4 M. 40 Pf.
LANZONE. Dizionario di Mitologia Egizia. Milan: Hoepli. 250 fr.
LUENEBURG, A. De Ovidio sui imitatore. Königsberg: Koch. 1 M. 50 Pf.
ORBENDEL. Ein deutsches Spielmannsgedicht. Hrg. v. A. E. Berger. Bonn: Weber. 9 M.
OXE, A. Prolegomena de carmine adversus Marcionitas. Leipzig: Fock. 1 M.
PIEHL, K. Inscriptions hiéroglyphiques recueillies en Europe et en Égypte. 2^e partie. Commentaire. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 28 M.
SCHEFFTEL, S. B. Biure Onkelos. Scholien zum Targum Onkelos. Nach dem Tode d. Verf. hrg. v. J. Perles. München: Ackermann. 5 M.
SCHRIEBE, M. M. A. Die Wintener-Version der Regula S. Benedicti. Lateinisch u. englisch, m. Einleitg., Anmerkng., Glossar u. e. Facsimile zum erstenmale. hrg. Halle: Niemeyer. 5 M.
TOFFNER, W. Üb. die Sprache Ulrichs v. Eschenbach. Prag: Neugebauer. 1 M. 20 Pf.
WILMANS, W. Beiträge zur Geschichte der älteren deutschen Litteratur. 4. Hft. Untersuchungen zur mhd. Metrik. Bonn: Weber. 4 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TRIPARTITE LIFE OF ST. PATRICK.

London: June 23, 1888

Mr. Dunlop's notice of my edition of the Tripartite Life is, on the whole, so kind and fair that I can only attribute to my own want of clearness his suggestion (ACADEMY, June 23, 1888, p. 424, col. 2) that in the introduction I argue "from the Tripartite Life to the doctrines professed by St. Patrick"—an argument which he rightly characterises as "extremely hazardous." But the only references in the introduction to the saint's doctrines are in p. cxxxv., to which I refer in p. clxi. In the former place I quote only the *Confessio*, the *Fæd Fiada* (a copy of which is in the Liber Hymnorum) the hymn of Secundinus, the *Liber Anguli*, and the canons edited by Wasserschleben. I carefully abstain from quoting as evidence of Patrick's doctrines the Tripartite Life, which I describe (p. cxxxvi.) as a religious romance, and which I cite (p. clxi.

et seq.) only to show the opinions of mediaeval Irish Christians, such as its compiler, his contemporaries, and their immediate predecessors.

Nor can I admit that Patrick's fast on Cruachan is an example of *dharna*. If we go to India for analogies, I should compare it rather with those god-constraining austerities, of which Padmavati says (KSS. ii. 538, ed. Tawney): "There is nothing that austerities cannot accomplish." The thaumaturgic power of the saint's fast is also exemplified in p. 312, where it dispels the magical mists over Magh Ai.

Let me take this opportunity of correcting an error and supplying an omission in my book. In the introduction, p. cxxxiii., ll. 7, 8, for *Potitus read Potitius*, as in *C.I.L.* viii., 1381. In p. 81, l. 17, the dots should be replaced by "from me (a part) of the fosterage-fee" (*iarrad*), and in the next line for "the land that," &c., read "The land that," &c.

The passage is important as showing that the fee paid for fosterage (*Ancient Laws of Ireland*, vol. ii., p. 146) occasionally consisted of land.

WHITLEY STOKES.

Youghal: June 5, 1888.

In the ACADEMY, No. 803, Mr. Whitley Stokes writes: "I called, and still call, the scribe of the Oxford Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (Rawl. B. 512) 'a careful and learned person,' meaning, of course, that he was a careful scribe and learned in his own tongue." The Tripartite has been recently issued in the Rolls series under the editorship of Mr. Stokes. As the bulk of the text is taken from the Oxford MS., ample data are now within reach for putting the foregoing statements to the proof.

First, with regard to the Latinity. I have to premise, however, that some of the corrigenda are not to be laid to the scribe's charge. For instance, *historiam dicere*, given (p. 2) as the expression of St. Jerome, is not due to the copyist. Allowing for the native interchange of *d* and *t*, he wrote accurately *historiam dexere*. Hence the Italian *tezzere l'istoria*.

Nor is the following his:

"Non enim potest fieri ut corpus baptismi recipiat sacramentum nisi ante [quam] anima fidei susceperit veritatem—for it cannot be that the body should receive the sacrament of baptism before the soul receives the verity of faith (pp. 4, 5)."

Quite right; but, needless to say, the editor's English makes St. Jerome state the very reverse of the editor's Latin. Omit [*quam*], replace *susceperit* by *susceperit*, and you have the original, as given in the Egerton (British Museum) MS. In Rawl. B. 512, such was the care employed that the compendium of *er*, a line drawn across the down-stroke of *p*, was omitted.

Of scribal errors in transcription of single words, some forty are corrected in the text and printed in the margin. To show their character, I set down specimens.

LATIN FORMS, RAWL. B. 512.	CORRECT FORMS.
p. 56, illeis	illaesi
100, in spiritu	inspirat
138, peniper	semper
160, enyca	enixa
204, ceræ	coenae
244, canti	canit
" Britorum	Britonum
248, dixit	Deus
254, unias	lineas
262, in terra	intra

Others have been reproduced, probably from oversight. Such are *accederat* (*acciderat*), p. 124, *adii* (*adi*), p. 128, *quem dicebatur* (*qui*), p. 212.

The English version is based on the vocables as amended.

Of chief importance, however, are the radical corruptions which the editor has neither amended nor perceived. I select some, "Habentur et haec—these too are implied (pp. 4, 5)." Noteworthy is the new equation—*habentur* = *implied*. The Latin has to be taken upon trust, for we are not informed whether the scribe used contractions. Be that as it may, the true lection can be supplied from Egerton: *Herent haec (ubi dicit: Data est, etc.)—these words adhere (where he saith: Data est; i.e. vv. 19, 20 fit on to v. 18 of Matt. xxviii.)* The corresponding Irish, which the careful copyist did not copy, is *leth atóib[th]e*. The equivalence is employed in three glosses of the Milan Columbanus, quoted in the editor's Index verborum.

"Pro fide ac baptismo—in favour of faith and baptism (pp. 6, 7)." St. Jerome wrote, of course, *post fidem ac baptismum*. The reading in Egerton, which is here relegated to a note, should, accordingly, have been placed in the text.

"Et posuit ibi Assicum et Bite filium Assici (p. 96)." Yet, the editor had under his hand abundant proof that Bite was nephew of Assicus. For the original in the Book of Armagh has: *Et posuit ibi Assicum et Betheum, filium fratris Assici (fol. 11b, c; p. 313)*. Next, Egerton gives: *filium fratris Assicus [-ci]*. Thirdly, another passage in the Tripartite contains: *Bite, filius fratris Assici (p. 148)*. Here, of all places, you would consider, was the occasion for one of the notes "illustrative of the various readings" required, the Minute prefixed to the volume says, by the Treasury.

"Hoc enim non cum eis habuit rex aquarum—for he [St. Patrick] did not, as they did, hold it to be a king of waters (pp. 122-3)." *Hoc*, namely = *fons*! The emendation is so easy that one is ashamed to claim credit for it. *Hoc enim nomen, &c.*—for (the fountain) had this name with them, viz., rex aquarum. Cf. Book of Armagh: *quia dederunt illi [i.e. font] nomen, aquarum rex (fol. 13d; p. 323)*.

"Pauscantur—have their rest (pp. 178-9)." *Pausant*, the requisite word, is given at foot; doubtless, to show that the vocable was considered a vox nihili by the editor.

"Sic quod verbum unicuique ex eis dixit: quod impletum est—unto each of them he thus said a word; which hath been fulfilled (p. 212-3)." Duplicating the relative is an accession to Latin syntax. In Egerton we find *sicque* verbum, &c.; the conjunction, not the pronoun, being demanded.

Next, with respect to the scribe's native learning. Here, too, some of the corrigenda, it is right to premise, are not of his causing. For instance, we have *secht* in the text, translated *six* on the opposite page (pp. 114-5). The MS. gives the numeral in Roman notation. The Irish for *six* is *se*, not *secht*. The copyist, consequently, we must conclude, wrote *vi*, as in Egerton, not *vii*.

Here (pp. 96-7) is an imaginary textual deficiency. "Dindail . . . nominatur locus Ail-find; de aqua nuncupatur—the place is named *Ail-find* from the stone (*ail*) . . . it is called from the water [*find* (fair)]." The sentences are to be arranged thus: *Dindail . . . nominatur locus Ail; find de aqua nuncupatur—from the rock (ail) . . . the place [Elphin] is named Ail; find (fair) it is called from the water.*

In "sil Oengusso ocus Ailella, maice Nat-fraich—seed of Oengus and Ailell, son of N. (pp. 196-7)," *maice*, the facsimile prefixed to Vol. I. shows, represents the scribal *m*, with stroke overhead. The sense requires gen. pl., not gen. sg. The full form is, therefore, *mac*; "of O. and A., sons of N."

When this scribe, Mr. Stokes has said,

(ACADEMY, No. 792), gives *Mel* (not *Maile*) as gen., he may be trusted. Here is tabulated evidence on the point.

GENITIVES, R. B. 512.	GENITIVES, OLD-IRISH.
P. 74, Corcan	Corcain
76, Chasan	Chasain
84, Chiaran	Chiarain
104, Chianan	Chianain
" Cethecho	Cethig
108, Loman	Lomain
" Talan	Talain
" Coeman	Coemain
110, Sachall	Sachell
130, Foelan	Foelain
136, Olcan	Olcaín
162, Gabran	Gabraín
164, Conadan	Conadain
166, Saran	Sarain
188, Ercan	Ercain
194, Feidilmid	Fedelmedo—theo

The sole clue afforded by the editor to the existence of this black list consists in the words italicised. In these cases, the native expressions have been retained amended in the translation.

That the left-hand column is the product of the copyist's carefulness and learning, is made manifest by the fact that elsewhere he transcribes Chiarain (p. 88), Cethig (p. 104), Lomain (p. 204) and Talain (p. 108), quite accurately; thereby proving unconsciously under his own hand that the exemplar was not in fault. Nay more, Cethecho and Cethig occur within five lines; Talan is found at foot of one column (13a) and Talain at top of the next. In sooth, a most excellent scribe!

Of substantial corruptions that have been neither removed nor pointed out in the present edition, a few will suffice to show the nature.

"Is he, immorro, leth ataei ind aisneissi . . . codu. Now, this is one of the two contents of this declaration . . . as far as the place (pp. 4, 5)." Elsewhere (p. 431), we have *leth ataei* = "one of the two connected passages." Though Mr. Stokes wrote in September 1887 (ACADEMY, No. 803) that "about three years ago" he discovered *leth ataei* to mean *context*, it is only in his corrections (p. 674) that the new version appears for the first time, and restricted to p. 431. I am willing to extend the effect of the discovery to p. 5.

But, even in the amended form, it would be difficult to find a version to which objections more insuperable lie. First, *is*, being a mere copula, can never predicate. No doubt, we have an editorial bettering "is cell [and]—there is a church [there] (pp. 420-7)." Any child, however, who talks the mother-tongue, would stare and gasp at such Irish. *Ata cell* and is the native sentence (p. 30). *Is cell* is quite correct where it stands; the scholiast says Caill Foclaid, in Tyrawley (Co. Mayo) is a church. As here translated, the verb, accordingly, has no subject.

Moreover, if *ataei* were, as put down in the index, pres. ind. sg. 3, the antecedent, *leth*, would have the article. *Alleth crin irrabi* (p. 58), as ind port irrabi (p. 82), *alla mbeithe* (p. 118), *ise ropu hualleha int Oengus* (p. 126).

Thirdly and chiefly, *ind aisneissi* is not gen., but nom. The gen.-ending is copied correctly by the scribe in *aisnesen* [= Old-Irish *aisndien*] (p. 256), the case of which is beyond question. The word, we know from the article *ind* of Rawl. and, still better, from *inna* (*aisndien*) of the Milan Columbanus (16d), is feminine. To maintain his ground, therefore, the editor, willy nilly, must write the scribe down an ignoramus.

Fourthly, the gen. would not be employed here, but the dative with *di*—*dind aisndien*. *Dinleith andes do sleib Mis* (p. 38), *alleth nur dontig* (p. 58). To show the usage, it will suffice to state that I found the peritive gen.

only thrice, and the periphrasis more than seventy times, in the Tripartite.

Is he leth atóib[th]e, ind aisndis codu is, consequently, the only possible reading. "The narrative (of Isaiah) at the place (ix. 1) is the context [lit. side of adherence] (of v. 2)." The pronoun *he* stands proleptically for the subject, *ind aisndis*. The article, as a rule, is not employed with sb. followed by dependent gen., or with verbal sb. (infinitive). *Atóibe* is phonetic gen. of *atóibad* (p. 90). The correct form, *atóibthe*, occurs twice in one column of the St. Gall Priscian (29b). Zeuss cited the word in two places (pp. 363, 1021), and in both gave it accurately, not *atóibthe*, as assigned to him in this book (p. 430).

"Doluid Patraic iarsin don topur. i. Cliabach, hi slessaib Cruachan fri turgbail ngrene—thereafter Patrick went at sunrise to the well, namely, Cliabach on the sides of Cruachan" (pp. 98-9). Now, *fri* does not signify *at*, but *opposite, towards*: *fri Auu Ailella, fri Ba[d]gna*—over against Hy A., over against B. (p. 94); *fri Caill Foclaid*—over against C. F. (p. 130); *fri beolu mara*—towards the entrance to [lit. of] the sea (p. 136); *fri abainn*—towards the river (p. 199).

Turning to the Book of Armagh (fol. 12 a., pp. 314-5), we find: "Deinde venit S. Patricius ad fontem, qui dicitur Clebach, in lateribus Crochan contra ortum solis, ante ortum solis." *Contra ortum solis* is determined by the correlative: *de cellola Toch, in regiones Temenrigi i Ceru contra solis occasum* (fol. 15b, p. 329). It is, obviously, *fri terebail grene* of the Tripartite. Add *ri terebail grene*, the Irish of the Armagh *ante ortum solis*, to the Rawlinson reading and the lacuna becomes filled up. The meaning is: St. Patrick went before sunrise to the fountain Clebach, [situated] on the slopes of Cruachan towards the east. Clebach, which the editor is unable to identify, still exists on the eastern declivity of Rathcroghan, the royal seat of Connaught, nine miles north of Roscommon town. Its flow of water is as constant and copious as when the two royal sisters

"had rushed,
Ere earliest dawn the East had flushed,
To bathe them in its well."

The source of the scribe's error is now discovered. He had before him *fri terebail grene, ri terebail grene*. The dissimilarity was so slight as to lead him, like the learned pundit he was to conclude that the second expression was a repetition of the first. He omitted it accordingly. This, with your latter-day editor, is proof of his carefulness and learning.

"Docotar la Cethecho epscop diatir. Do ceniu Ailella amathair. Do ceniu Sai . . . [aathair]—They went with bishop Cethech to his country. Of the race of Ailill was C.'s mother. Of the C. S. . . was his father (pp. 104-5)." Let us see what the Book of Armagh has respecting Cethech's parentage. *Exierunt cum [Ce]thiaco, sancto episcopo, [ad] suam propriam regionem; quia de genere Ailello eius pater fuit, et mater eius erat de genere Sai (fol. 12c, p. 318)*. Thus, had Mr. Stokes been cut out for amending anything, he could easily have corrected his text here. Read: *lotar diathir; aathir di C. A., amathir di C. S.*—they went to his country; his father (having been) of C. A., his mother of C. S.

From blundering or oversight, no matter which, the scribe left out *aathir* (his father): with the result that the editor unwittingly sets up for being a better authority than Tirechan and his informant, bishop Ultan of Ardbraccan, "who died A.D. 656 (p. xci.)."

"Cathir docum vii episcoporum—a city for seven bishops (pp. 148-9)." But *docum* never signifies *for*. It always means *to*, and regularly follows verbs of motion. *Dodechatar dochum Temrach*—They went to Tara (p. 53); *o thanice*

dochum nErinn—when he came to Ireland (p. 66); teacit modeochum—they come to me (p. 98). Similar examples are to be found at pp. 124, 160, 224, 242. Furthermore, the compendium *epis.* must be lengthened *episcopis*. For in *nomina episcoporum* (p. 106), where the case is undoubted, the gen.-termination is written in full.

The scribe, it is easy to see, jumbled up Latin and Irish. We have to read: cathir do, cum septem episcopis—a city for him (Patrick), with seven bishops. The cognate passage is (p. 96): la Patraic in chell—to Patrick belongs the church (of Racoon, co. Donegal). Its seven bishops are invoked in the Litany of Oengus (Book of Leinster, p. 374a).

So much as to how far this work has been edited "in such a manner," to quote the *Treasury Minute*, "as to represent with all possible correctness the text . . . derived from a collation of the best MSS."

The "estimate of historical credibility and value postulated in the same *Minute*," students will be enabled to appraise, when it is added that the editor employs here the same method that led to such notable results in the *Calendar of Oengus* and *Stowe Missal*. From a text demonstrably vitiated in form and corrupt in substance, worthless consequently as a linguistic basis, a synopsis of grammatical forms has been compiled. This cumbrous catalogue, bristling with italics and arabics, hyphens and equation-marks, drags its laborious length through five and twenty pages of small print. It is made to do duty as a "linguistic argument." If we subjoin, we are told, eleven similar formations there given of equal purity, "we can hardly avoid the conclusion that the Tripartite Life was compiled in the eleventh century" (p. lxxxix.).

Mr. Stokes has been operose in exhibiting in the ACADEMY what, with felicitous phrase, he dubbed "curiosities of official scholarship."

"mutato nomine, de te
Fabula narratur."

These two volumes are tangible proof that such characteristics are still found thick strewn on the field of Irish Philology.

B. MACCARTHY.

"STERMANN."

Stanhoe Grange, Norfolk, June 23, 1888.

I am much obliged to Mr. Palmer for the quotations bearing on this word which he gives from Ducange and elsewhere.

My statement that neither "stermannus" nor "esturmain" occurs in the *Glossarium* (at any rate as head words) was literally correct; though the various forms of the latter registered by Burguy ought to have enabled me to give the proper references to Ducange.

The forms "esturment," "estrumment," are apparently due to the influence of "instrumentum," though they have no connexion with it in signification—the meaning, "vaisseau," "navire," given by Ducange (under "estrumment") being, as Mr. Palmer points out, clearly erroneous.

PAGET TOYNBEE.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, July 2, 4 p.m. Natural History Museum; Swiney Lecture, "Plants of the Palaeozoic Epoch," IV., by Prof. W. R. McNab.
5 p.m. Royal Institution: General Monthly Meeting.
WEDNESDAY, July 4, 4 p.m. Natural History Museum; Swiney Lecture, "Plants of the Palaeozoic Epoch," V., by Prof. W. R. McNab.
THURSDAY, July 5, 4 p.m. Archaeological Institute: "The Antiquities of Trèves and Metz," by Prof. Bunnell Lewis; "Roman Life in Egypt," by Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie.
FRIDAY, July 6, 4 p.m. Natural History Museum; Swiney Lecture, "Plants of the Palaeozoic Epoch," VI., by Prof. W. R. McNab.

8 p.m. Geologists' Association: "The Rheetics and Lias of Glamorganshire," by Mr. H. B. Woodward; "The Geology of the Forest of Dean," by Mr. E. Wethered; "The Clays of Bedfordshire," by Mr. A. C. G. Cameron.

SCIENCE.

MATHEMATICAL BOOKS.

American Journal of Mathematics. Vol. x., No. 2. (Baltimore.) Mr. G. P. Young, in his memoir on "Solvable Quintic Equations with Commensurable Coefficients," continues his work upon quintics by applying his general method (vol. vii., p. 103) to the solution of twenty examples. This is an exceedingly valuable pendant to his former paper, and enables the reader to grasp the author's mode of solution in the case under consideration, that of irreducible quintics with commensurable coefficients (pp. 98-130). In "Forms of Non-Singular Quintic Curves" Mr. D. Barcroft discusses quintics with fifteen, eleven, seven, and three real inflexions, and has illustrated his paper with forty-seven very carefully-drawn figures on twelve pages (pp. 131-140). "The twelve lines each containing three of the nine inflexions of a cubic" will intersect in twelve other points. From the twelve lines we get twelve points, which are clearly the critic centres or possible double points of all cubics having the same inflexions as the one considered." This is the text of Mr. F. Morley's article, entitled "On Critic Centres" (pp. 141-148). Captain Macmahon's contribution carries on his previous work with the title "The Expression of Syzygies among Perpetuants by means of Partitions" (pp. 149-168). The Abbé Faà de Bruno gives a "démonstration directe de la formule Jacobienne de la transformation cubique." Another short note is "Note on Geometric Inferences from Algebraic Symmetry," by F. Morley; and the number closes with a memoir by M. P. Appell on "Surfaces telles que l'origine se projette sur chaque normale au milieu des centres de courbure principaux" (pp. 175-186).

Companion to the Weekly Problem Papers. By the Rev. J. J. Milne. (Macmillan.) The "Weekly Problem Papers" and their "Solutions" have found their way into the hands, we should suppose, of all who have anything to do with the preparation for a mathematical scholarship examination, and the work before us is a most excellent "Companion" to them. It is the result of the united efforts of several contributors who have won for themselves a claim to be listened to on the respective subjects they here handle. Mr. Milne, who is the editor, states in his preface that his object has been "to direct attention to those points hitherto passed over in silence by previous writers, or not treated with the fulness which they deserve." He has taken for his part the "theory of maximum and minimum," treated algebraically and geometrically, and the "theory of envelopes" similarly treated. We think the interest of these papers would have been enhanced by references to previous writers on the subjects. He refers only to Cresswell for geometrical maxima (in his preface), though he says (p. vi.): "I have in every case throughout the book endeavoured to indicate the authors of the various propositions and proofs so far as I was able to trace them." This is, however, a small matter which can be easily rectified if our views are held by other readers, and commend themselves to Mr. Milne. What he gives is well-done, and of considerable interest. Mr. R. F. Davis and Prof. Genese are two geometers whose work is always elegant, and their contributions are not confined to the signed articles—by the former on "Centroid" applied to geometry, binomial series, and algebraical and trigonometrical

identities; and by the latter on "Force" applied to geometry, biangular co-ordinates, geometrical and mechanical constructions. These gentlemen also contribute, with Mr. E. M. Langley, interesting articles on Feuerbach's theorem. Mr. Langley makes some acute remarks on the theory of inversion, and on pedals. The longest article is the Rev. T. C. Simmons's excellent account of the modern geometry of the triangle (pp. 99-184). In a paper on this subject read at the last January meeting of the Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching, Mr. Davis rightly calls this

"the most remarkable and interesting of recent additions to elementary mathematics. Within the last few years it has arisen in the sky like some strange unknown planet, and many telescopes from different lands have been eagerly pointed at it."

This article, the supplementary chapter (pp. 165-222) of the fourth edition of Dr. Casey's *Sequel to Euclid*, and pp. 245-257 of Casey's conics, with several articles in different parts of the same work, are the only connected accounts we have, in any language, of this modern geometry. There are plenty of separate papers; but these are not, without considerable difficulty, obtainable by the general reader. A fairly full and very accurate account, so far as continental sources are concerned, is given by M. E. Lemoine, in his "renseignements historiques et bibliographiques" appended to a paper read before the Association Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences—Congrès de Grenoble (1885, pp. 19-27). Mr. Simmons has given a brief résumé of this account in his chapter ix. In correction of his note (p. 181), a very small matter—we may state that the term "symmedian point" was first used in the *Educational Times* (see "Reprint," xli., p. 26). Some early provisions of recent discoveries will be seen in the *Ladies and Gents' Diary* for 1859, 1861, 1862, 1866 (the Cosine Circle), and 1868. In the "Reprint" we may refer to vols. xviii., xix., xx., where Kiepert's hyperbola—so called from that mathematician's article in the *Nouvelles Annales*, 1869—forms the subject of a question, proposed by the editor, Mr. Miller, so long ago as July, 1862; cf. also question 424 of Whitworth's *Trilinear co-ordinates* 1866, vol. xxii., and later volumes. The fact remains, however, as M. Lemoine puts it:

"Les points de Brocard ont sans doute aussi été fréquemment rencontrés, mais il est également certain qu'avant ce géomètre nul n'avait soupçonné leur rôle et leur importance dans la géométrie du triangle."

The same holds also of the Lemoine point. English geometers had paid no attention to the matter; and it was not until the present writer (April, 1885), while engaged upon an examination of a circle, which he called the "H. M. Taylor Circle" (*Messenger of Mathematics*, vol. xi.) conceived the "triplicate-ratio" circle, which he subsequently connected with the Brocard circle, that the matter at all came before them. We made an early communication of results to Dr. Casey; and this brilliant geometer at once saw his opportunity, and entered into possession of a domain which he has greatly beautified and extended. Mr. Simmons, in an extremely able sketch, has taken up a new position, while going over much of the old ground. He is the first writer who has introduced the use of the eccentricity of the Brocard ellipse into a treatment of this branch of geometry, and the result is highly satisfactory and elegant. M. de Longchamps says: "Cettescience [Brocardienne] est née en France, mais elle y est encore peu répandue, bien qu'elle soit déjà classique à l'étranger." Prof. Neuberg, too, of Liège, states that there is not, nor is there likely to be, a French text-book of the same elementary,

and at the same time comprehensive, nature as this account we are considering. So, though late in the field, the English mathematicians have done good work, and advanced the outposts some way beyond the position occupied in 1883. Mr. Simmons, in a paper entitled 'A New Theory of Harmonic Polygons,' read before the London Mathematical Society (April 7, 1887) has done original work in another direction of this subject; and we have reason to believe that were this "companion" work to be done over again he would start with the harmonic polygon, and take the triangle as a particular case. This article will undoubtedly lead to many other mathematicians taking an interest in the new geometry, with the result that more lines will be opened up, and then the way will be prepared for an enlarged treatment of the whole subject. Meantime, all honour is due to Dr. Casey, our author, and other investigators, for their good services. The discoverer of the nine-point circle is, we believe, unknown. The modern practice of attaching discoverer's names to circles may not commend itself to all, yet how are we to distinguish between individual circles? We cordially commend Mr. Milne's new book to our mathematical readers, feeling sure they will find much to interest them. May we correct a small slip in the preface? The expression "ten-minute conundrums" was employed by De Morgan in his presidential address to the Mathematical Society, and was quoted from this address by Henry Smith, in his presidential address to the same society. He makes express reference to De Morgan (*cf. Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society*, vol. viii., p. 7).

A Treatise on Algebra. By Charles Smith. (Macmillan.) A notice of a text-book on algebra in these days must be prefaced by a statement as to whether it is drawn up on the old familiar lines or whether it follows the path marked out in Prof. Chrystal's work. We say then that Mr. Charles Smith has in the main kept to the old treatment; but there are numerous excellencies of exposition and arrangement which are departures for the better. The student is to some extent expected to have read some such work as the author's admirable small book on algebra, and hence the earlier parts are treated in a rather concise manner. There is a good account of the fundamental laws and of the usual subjects up to the binomial theorem for a positive integral exponent. Then we have a very valuable chapter on convergency and divergency of series—a change in the usual order for which Mr. Smith justly asks for approval. The chapter on continued fractions also appears to us to be very well done, and to contain some novel features for an elementary work. The closing chapter on determinants gives as much as one can look for in a treatise which is not specially devoted to this branch. It is not necessary to go into any detail; the book everywhere gives evidence of careful compilation and arrangement, and contains a storehouse of well-selected examples—many of which are new to us. The student has now a triplet of recent algebras to choose from, each one of which is admirable, and has special features of its own.

A Higher Arithmetic and Elementary Mensuration. For the Senior Classes of Schools and Candidates preparing for Public Examinations. By P. Goyen. (Macmillan.) This is an excellent book for intelligent students. There are no formal rules and definitions; but a great number of carefully selected examples are worked out with some detail, and the reader is left to make the rules for himself. All through the work exercises abound, and at the end is a collection of 400 miscellaneous examples.

Arithmetic for Beginners. A School Class-book of Commercial Arithmetic. By the Rev.

J. B. Lock. (Macmillan.) This is a simplified form of Mr. Lock's larger work with a "re-written" collection of exercises graduated for junior pupils. It is well adapted for the class of "commercial" candidates, and to meet the wants of this class a chapter on exchanges and foreign money is included. On p. 151 our author has made a serious mistake in working out a bill on Paris for 7,625 francs, when the course of exchange is 25·25, for he gives as answer £500. He has apparently taken the exchange to be 15·25. There is a great deal of excellent material in this little book, and it is placed before the reader with much clearness.

Key to Todhunter's Differential Calculus. By H. St. J. Hunter. (Macmillan.) Mr. Hunter has performed a useful piece of work in an excellent manner. The solutions are good, clear, and yet concise. The descriptions, where figures are needed, are sufficient and to the point. This would be a capital book for students who have not a private tutor at hand to do the work for them.

Arithmetic Papers set in the Higher Local Examination. From June 1869, to June 1887, inclusive. The Papers on Questions, with Notes on Arithmetic, by S. J. D. Shaw. (Cambridge: Deighton, Bell & Co.) The notes are taken from lectures delivered to the students of Newnham College, and are a very useful accompaniment to the papers which they, in a measure, complement. Miss Shaw has produced a little book which we can commend to the class of readers for whom she has compiled it—viz., teachers and older students.

The Elements of Plane and Solid Mensuration. With Copious Examples. By F. G. Brabant. (Rivingtons.) This is a full and apparently accurate treatise on the subject, drawn up with special reference to the requirements of present-day examinations. It covers a larger area than Todhunter's (where was he "Professor," as our author styles him?) booklet; and, in addition to a large collection of solved and unsolved examples, has several carefully drawn figures.

Elements of Dynamics (Kinetics and Statics). With numerous Exercises. A Text-book for Junior Students. By the Rev. J. L. Robinson. (Rivingtons.) The following account of the headings of the chapters will show that the author has adopted the system suggested by Thomson and Tait. Chaps. 1 and 2 treat respectively of uniform and accelerated velocity. Chaps. 3, 4, 5 of the laws of motion; chap. 6 of fundamental propositions in statics; chap. 7 of two parallel forces; chap. 8 of moments; chap. 9 of centre of gravity; chap. 10 of conditions of equilibrium; chap. 11 of machines; chap. 12 of friction; chap. 13 of impact; chap. 14 of projectiles; chap. 15 of work and energy, and chap. 16 of the pendulum. We do not look for novelty; but the old themes are treated with some freshness, and special attention appears to have been paid to the elucidation of the difficulties which junior students encounter in this subject. The book will serve to prepare the way for Garnett and Minchin; and it contains, as might be expected from Mr. Robinson's experience, all that is required by candidates for the navy examinations. At the same time, candidates for other examinations—such as the Oxford and Cambridge Local—will find sound explanation and numerous worked and unworked examples suited to their wants.

THE AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY.

We quote the following from the *New York Nation* :—

"The spring meeting of the American Oriental Society was held in the library of the American

Academy in Boston, on Wednesday, May 2, [Dr. Andrew P. Peabody in the chair. Among the papers read was one by Prof. Richard Gottlieb of Columbia College, on 'A Syriac Geographical Chart of the Thirteenth Century,' found in an old MS. of the 'Lamp of the Holy Things,' by Gregorius Bar Ebhrāyā, who lived in the second half of the thirteenth century. The chart comprises the whole world so far as it was known to this Eastern ecclesiastic, and forms an interesting addition to the history of cartography. Bar Ebhrāyā, following the Arabic geographical writers, divides the whole earth into seven parallels or 'climates'; but he goes beyond the Arabic charts which we find, for instance, in Kazwini, and attempts to delineate roughly the forms of the different countries. We can see here the effect of contact with Greek learning. Mr. James R. Jewett of Harvard University, spoke upon the School of Biblical Archaeology which it is proposed to erect at Beirut in Syria, and to found and manage upon the same principles as the Classical School at Athens. Orientalists, archaeologists, and theologians are there to become practically acquainted with Palestine and the neighbouring countries, to study the habits and languages of the present inhabitants, and, when the opportunity offers, to make archaeological and antiquarian researches. Prof. David G. Lyon, of Harvard, treated of 'The Trustworthiness of Assyrian Statements, Figures, and Dates.' During the year 1887 two editions were brought out of a tablet dated 499 B.C., containing a synchronous history of Babylon, Assyria, and Elam, down to the year 668. This tablet is likely to shake our faith in the accounts which the Assyrian kings have handed down to us. From his own inscriptions we had been led to believe that during the first years of his reign (about 750 B.C.) the great Sargon II. had defeated Humbanigash of Elam at Duriliu. The Babylonian chronicle, however, says distinctly that the Elamite carried off the victory, and not Sargon (Tiele, *Babylonisch-Assyrische Geschichte*, p. 614). In the same manner Sennacherib, in his account of his bloody conflict with Babylon and her allies at Hallulu, not far from the present town of Bagdad (692-1 B.C.), ascribes the victory to his own arms. Our tablet, however, gives the victory to the Elamites. The accounts have been written by different peoples, and it is possible that misrepresentations have been made by both sides. The Society adjourned to meet in the fall either at New Haven or at Philadelphia."

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE Geologists' Association is busy making arrangements for a week's excursion to the West of England and South Wales early in August. The party will start from Gloucester, and visit the coal-field of the Forest of Dean, the rhaetic beds at Westbury-on-Severn, and the Silurians of May Hill. They will then proceed to the Valley of the Wye, examining the country between Symond's Yat and Chepstow. The headquarters will afterwards be transferred to Cardiff, when opportunity will be offered for visiting the classical rhaetic section at Penarth, and the Silurian inlier at Rhumney. The great coal-field of South Wales will be penetrated by a journey up either the Taff Vale or the Rhondda Valley, and finally an excursion will be made to the Silurian district around Usk.

MR. J. ELLARD GORE has in the press a volume, entitled *Planetary and Stellar Studies*; papers on the planets, stars, and nebulae, which will be published shortly by Messrs. Roper & Drowley.

PROF. LLOYD MORGAN, Dean of Bristol University College, has written a pamphlet showing the gradual geological development of the district around the Mendips, which will be published shortly by Messrs. J. Baker & Son, of Clifton. It will be illustrated with five maps.

DR. MURRELL'S *Massage as a Mode of Treatment* has been translated into Russian, and will

shortly be published under the editorship of Prof. B. K. Panchenko of St. Petersburg.

THE third Heft of the *Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie* (London: Trübner) contains the continuation of J. Büttikofer's monograph upon the aborigines of Liberia; and an elaborate paper, fully illustrated, upon the Golds and Giljaks—two tribes dwelling near the mouth of the Amur—by A. Woldt, of Berlin. The Shamanism of these tribes illustrates the condition of the Chukchis, as described by Norden-skiöld. Among the minor notices are an account of the museum of archaeology at Cambridge, and a description of a carved boomerang—both written in English. We fancy that carved boomerangs are not so uncommon as is here suggested; certainly carving on Australian clubs—both geometrical patterns and figures of animals—is the rule rather than the exception. The bird here depicted is more probably an emu than a turkey; and we incline to regard the nondescript figure as that of a fish or eel, and not a club or palm tree. We may add that Dr. E. B. Tylor, of Oxford, has joined the editorial committee, and that Baron A. von Hügel, of Cambridge, has promised to contribute, so that England is not now so badly represented as it was at first.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

PROF. TERRIEN DE LACOUPERIE has reprinted from the *Babylonian and Oriental Record* (David Nutt) the elaborate paper in which he aims at proving that the Chinese script is derived from the Babylonian, by a comparison of the primitive Chinese characters with the pictorial forms out of which the cuneiform writing subsequently developed. This paper should be considered in connexion with previous ones, in which the professor argued that other forms of the earliest Chinese civilisation were similarly derived from Western Asia. From the point of view of Assyriology, Prof. Sayce has given his support to this theory in a recent number of *Nature* (June 7).

THE June number of the *Classical Review* contains the second instalment of Mr. E. Maunde Thompson's "Catalogue of Classical MSS.," dealing with Greek MSS. in the British Museum from Hesiod to Aristophanes; a full account, by Mr. David G. Hogarth, of the excavations at Paphos undertaken on behalf of the Cyprus Exploration Fund; and some notes on vases in the museums at Athens, contributed by Mr. Cecil Torr.

Etude sur le Papyrus d'Orbiney. Par William N. Groff. (Paris: Leroux.) We have received from the author this elaborate study of the celebrated d'Orbiney papyrus, better known by its popular title, "The Tale of the Two Brothers," and already many times translated by Egyptologists. Mr. W. N. Groff modestly classes his present study under the head of a compilation. But it is much more than a compilation: it is a very careful word-for-word translation, with the hieroglyphed text on one page and the French on the opposite page, followed by some valuable notes and a complete vocabulary of all the words contained in the papyrus. The French text also abounds in cross references to the versions of previous translators, as well as to the different readings of certain words as found in Brugsch's Dictionary and in the works of various authors. Mr. Groff's *Etude*, in short, forms an invaluable supplement to the translations of De Rougé, Chabas, Le Page Renouf, Brugsch, and Maspero, and will be peculiarly useful to students.

THE *Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift* for June 23 contains a long and not very favourable review, by R. Meister, of Mr. Roberts's *Introduction to Greek Epigraphy*.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Thursday, May 31.)

THE PRESIDENT in the Chair.—Prof. Skeat communicated a paper on "The Provincial English Words *serres*, Sliding Stones, and *aiz*, Harrows." In Dickinson's Cumberland Glossary, I find the entry: "*Serres*, the running debris on the side of a mountain." I submit that this form has been wrongly evolved from the pl. form *serres*, which is, notoriously, the form commonly in use. I greatly doubt whether *serres* is really used at all by natives of that county. I believe that the right form of the singular is really *serith*, whence the pl. form *seriths*. Then the voiced *th* must have been dropped, as in the common word *clothes*; and the vowel-lengthening, consequent on the loss of the *th*, would naturally take place, and give us the precise form *serres*, which we find to be in use. The etymology is from the Icel. *skriða*, a land-slip on a hill-side; also used, as Vigfusson tells us, of the black streaks on a mountain-side from old slips, and frequent in local names. *Skriðu-fall*, i.e., a scath-fall, is the Icelandic word for "avalanche." There are several related words, such as *skriðr*, a creeping, or sliding motion; *skriðask*, to slink along; *skrið*, a shoal of fish; all from various stems of the strong verb *skriða*, to creep, crawl, glide, cognate with the Dan. *skride*, G. *schreiben*. Hence a *skrið* means "that which slides or glides down." Another related word is the Lowl. Scotch sb. *seridan*, used in Ross-shire to mean a "mountain-torrent." Jamieson quotes two most interesting passages. "The farms which are bases to high mountains, as in Kintail, suffer great losses from what is called a *seridan*, or mountain-torrent." And again—"When the rain, falling on the side of a hill, tears the surface, and precipitates a large quantity of stones and gravel into the plain below, we call it a *seridan*." In the latter case a *seridan* has precisely the sense of *serres*. Observe also that the Icel. *skriða* belongs to the weak declension; the A.S. equivalent would be **seride*, with a pl. **seridan*, which is just the form required to explain the Ross-shire form. The *n* still appears in Icelandic in the gen. pl. *skriðna*. *Aiz* is an old Wiltshire word for "harrows"; it is recorded in an old glossary lately reprinted in the first number of the new *Archæological Journal*. We are there told that harrows are so called because they are made in the shape of the letter *A*, which is plainly a trumped-up story. The old-fashioned triangular harrow might be likened to the letter *V*, but there is no reason for supposing that our ancestors were very well acquainted with the modern English alphabet. In Shropshire, an *A* is called an *aa* (pronounced as *ah*), and in Somersetshire its name has a diphthongal sound (see Ellworthy's Somersetshire Glossary). Here, once more, the simple explanation is that a voiced *th* has been lost. The singular of *aiz* is *aithe* (riming with *bathe*), and the plural *aithes* became *aiz*. The form *aithe* answers precisely to the M.E. *eythe*, A.S. *egðs*, a harrow, cognate with the O.H.G. *egida*, a rake or harrow, G. *Egge*. As in the related word *edge*, the initial *e* arose from an *i*-mutation of *a*, and the connexion with the Lat. *ae-ies* is obvious. Vaniček derives the Lat. *occa*, a harrow, from the same root AK. Cf. Lat. *ac-us*, a needle, and E. *acute*. The implement plainly takes its name, naturally enough, from its sharp points or teeth. There is an excellent example of the word in Piers Plowman, C. xxii. 273. The author says of the four great fathers of the Latin church that they "harowede in a hand-whyte al holy scripture With to eythes that thei hadden, an olde and a newe"; i.e., they harrowed, in a short time, all holy Scripture with two harrows that they had, an old one and a new, viz., *Vetus et novum testamentum*. He means that they commented on all the books of the Bible, dividing their commentaries into two parts, one on the Old and one on the New Testament. The M.E. *ey* was pronounced like *ey* in *they*, and the prov. E. word has kept this sound without change.—Mr. J. H. Moulton read a paper of suggested etymologies, of which the following is an abstract: sword, i.e. *suizda*, *√sues + dhē*: cf. Zend. *harsh* to strike.—*swath*: ? cf. Lith. *sedzinti* to whip.—*swan* and *σῆμα* (i.e. *suñ-mē*), from *√suen* to shine: cf. Zend. *huērag* (Gāthās, i.e. **nans*) and *hāpra* brightness.—*sound* (healthy) for

sunto, ppp of *√suen* to be strong (same as last), seen in *swain*, Goth. *swintha*—*swim*, *sound* (strait), *√suen*, Zend. *huanmahī* we move, but Bartholomæ equates Vedic *suavānāsi*—*sera* perhaps for *suēra*, cf. Zend *√har* to eat (radical idea of biting?)—*soerus* cannot be identical with *εὐρύς*, for Ch. Sl. *svetkrī* proves a velar *g*, and the loss of *u* is inexplicable.

The I.E. masc. was *suēkuro-*, cf. *κύριος*, "own lord" (Curtius); the fem. *suēgrā* is "own lady," cf. Ags. *frēd*, Ger. *Frau*. The two words, originally distinct, have naturally been mixed up.—*soror*, I.E. *suē-s-or-*, possibly shows timestate of *√es*, "she who is one's own."—Attention was called to the origin of *√suel* to shine (*śśelas* &c.), which is only an abstrafung of I.E. *saueh*, *sun*: can other verbal roots be similarly explained? Thus *severus* answers to *serius* = *serius*, Goth. *sewa-*. *sepio* presupposes a noun *sauep* (**sōp* in Latin). *persōna* requires *saueu*, which I compare with *√suen* to shine (*supra*): the connexion with *sonus* is only popular etymology. *so āri*, *sōla-c-ium* may be I.E. *soisōla*, life: cf. Goth. *saivala*, E. *soul*. *sores* *upa* represent *saivaks* gen. *suivaks*, and may start from an I.E. noun *sauer*, a shrill noise (Skt. *svāratī*, *svāryē*): *Sauraeus* (Cato) is a derivative.—*serenus* cannot be compared with *śśelas*, for *suē* always became *es* in Latin. It has lost an initial *k*: cf. either *εἰσός* (*εἰσός*) or *εἰσός*, the latter describing a "burnished" sky.—*Zeipos* must also part company. I.E. *tueisrīos* "twinkler" made an adj. *tueisrīos*, whence *Zeipos*, and *Zep* analogically. Cf. Vedic *tois* "micare," Lith. *tvieska* it flickers.—*Fidios* from neuter base *suid*: for the *i* cf. Oscan *sium*, Skt. *svay-am*, Zend *hae*—*fēva*, *√ud(h)*: cf. Skt. *vadhū*, bride, E. *wel*—*oīw*: add Ch. Sl. *svistati*, hiss, to Goth. *sviglon*—*oīos* and *oīnus* (i.e. *svas-no-s*), *√svas*: cf. Vedic *svasti*, welfare. Popular etymology read this as *svasti*, from a supposed connexion with *√as*; but the abstract of *√as* is rightly *stī*, both in Skt. and Zend.—*oīos* perh. for *oī-eis-sō*, a compound of the preposition *o* (*ὠκεανός*, *ὠφελίω*) with *√eis*, Skt. *isyati*, set in motion.—*δρῦμα* perf. part. act. of *δρ-ρω* (*δρῶμαι*), for *δ r-rō* *us-i*, in which abstrafung has destroyed the reduplicating vowel.—Dr. Paley communicated a paper on the "Arms of Achilles" in *Il.* 18 and elsewhere.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—(Monday, June 18.)

SIR THOMAS WADE, president, in the chair.—Prof. Cecil Bendall read a paper on the "Tantrakluyāna"—a collection of Indian tales from a MS. discovered by himself in Nepal in 1884. The existence of this collection had been previously pointed out by him at the Orientalists' Congress in 1881, from Newari MSS. at Cambridge; but the MS. forming the basis of the paper which he exhibited was the only known copy of the book. The tales, forty-seven in number, occurred in substance in several other Indian story-books, especially in the great collection of somewhat similar name, the *Pañcatantra*. But it was important, to form a comparison of the early Arabic and Syriac versions of that book, that the compiler had access to an older recension of the Sanskrit text than that now extant. Several of the stories show interesting variants from old collections like the *Jataka*-books. Others, again, Prof. Bendall had only succeeded in tracing in much later collections, such as the *Tota-Kahani* and the Turkish "Forty Vezirs." Among the latter was an interesting parallel to Chaucer's "Merchant's Tale." Among stories not identified was a curious counterpart of the Roman tale of Mettus Curtius. Prof. Bendall proposes to publish a full index, abstracts of new tales, and specimens of text, with translations.

HELLENIC SOCIETY.—(Annual Meeting, Thursday, June 21.)

SIDNEY COLVIN, Esq., vice-president, in the chair.—The hon. secretary, Mr. George Macmillan, read the report of the council. The progress and activity of the society during the past year had been remarkable, especially in connexion with schemes of exploration. Of these the most important was the excavation undertaken in Cyprus, which the society had assisted to organise, and which was carried out by the director and students of the

British School at Athens. A scientific account of the discoveries would probably appear in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*. Assistance had also been given to explorations in Asia Minor, conducted by Prof. Ramsay and Mr. Theodore Bent. The *Journal* had during the past year fully maintained its high standard of excellence. The steady demand for back volumes had necessitated the reprinting of two volumes of which the stock was exhausted. The expenditure involved amounted to £500, but the council had good reason to expect that in the end it would be more than covered by the sale of complete sets of the *Journal* to new members and to libraries. It was pointed out that from vol. ix. onwards the form of the *Journal* would be changed to imperial 8vo., which would allow of all plates being bound up with the text. Important additions had been made to the library, and a catalogue of its contents had been printed and distributed to members. The receipts of the year amounted in all to upwards of £900. The expenditure, which was in some respects quite exceptional, as explained in the report, amounted to £1136. The balance at the bank on May 31 was £255. The £1014—chiefly life subscriptions—previously invested in Consols had during the year been sold out and re-invested in New South Wales Inscribed Stock at 3½ per cent. It would be necessary to trench upon this reserve fund for the reprinting of the *Journal*, but arrangements had been made to repay by instalments the amount withdrawn. There had been during the year a net increase of 35 members and 9 subscribing libraries, making in all 662 members and 93 subscribers. Sir John Lubbock had retired from the office of treasurer, and Mr. John B. Martin was nominated in his stead. The council, in conclusion, congratulated members upon the progress of the society, and urged the constant bringing-in of new candidates that the council might be in a position to fulfil adequately, and without any excess of expenditure over income, the numerous claims that were made upon the resources of the society. The adoption of the report was moved by the chairman, who explained in some detail the causes which had led to increased expenditure, and seconded by Mr. Chancellor Christie, who expressed his entire satisfaction with the action of the council and the progress made by the society. The report was unanimously adopted. The former president (the Bishop of Durham) and vice-presidents were re-elected, Sir John Lubbock being added to the latter. Mr. Martin's appointment as treasurer was confirmed, and Mr. George Aitchison, Mr. R. A. Neil, and Mr. Cecil Smith were elected to vacancies on the council. In place of the usual address by the chairman on the discoveries of the year, Miss Jane Harrison, who had lately returned from Athens, read an account, illustrated by photographs, of the recent excavations in Greece. Special mention was made of the discoveries on the Acropolis; of the excavation by the German Institute of a temple of the Kaberoi near Thebes; and of the excavations of the American school at Dionuso, to the north-east of Pentelcus, which had been identified as the centre of worship of the deme of Ikaria. Foundations of two shrines, of Apollo and of Dionysos, had been found and some sculptured remains of high importance.

FINE ART.

J. M. W. TURNER'S CELEBRATED WORKS.—"Crossing the Brook," "Caligula's Bridge," and "Child Harold's Pilgrimage"—(National Gallery)—also Mr. KEELEY HALSWELL'S "October Woodlands"—(Grosvenor Gallery). Important Etchings of the above works are now in progress by Mr. DAVID LAW.—For particulars apply to the Publishers, MESSRS. DOWDERSWELL, 160, New Bond-street.

RAYET AND COLLIGNON'S HISTORY OF GREEK VASE-PAINTING.

Histoire de la Céramique Grecque. Par Rayet et Collignon. (Paris: Decaux.)

A GREEK vase in the hands of a French archaeologist ought to be an instance of the fitness of things. The vase itself is so happy a choice of form, line, and colour, that if it is to be the mark of criticism, if the secrets of

its charm are to be told, we should be able to reckon on felicitous language such as it seems safe to expect in France.

What promised to be a work of the first order on the history of Greek vases was shattered, a few years ago, by the untimely death of M. Dumont. He had carried the general outline of his subject down to the date of the Persian wars, and had elaborated the earlier periods of the art with every useful detail. At that point he stopped, leaving much to be done by the devotion and learning of his young friend, M. Pottier, in the way of filling in details for the period immediately preceding the Persian wars. That has now been done, and M. Dumont's great work—for which, at one time, the most apt symbol seemed to be a broken vase—is now complete within certain lines. Meantime M. Rayet had conceived the plan of a much shorter history of vases, which he counted on making useful to a wide circle of readers. But again death intervened. M. Collignon took up the task, and, starting where his lamented friend had left off, has completed the work now before us. Fortunately this call of affection was the more easy to follow since M. Collignon had already made special studies in just the direction where help was most needed.

There is much to be said yet on the earliest changes that took place in Greek vase painting, and it is no blame to M. Rayet if he has not done more than state the case from a particular point of view. He is not alone in describing (p. 45) a certain vase in the British Museum as of a very ancient Lydian fabric; but there is at least equally good reason for comparing it with works of late Romano-Egyptian style. On the subject of the Mycenae pottery he is with those who assign to it an antiquity of over 1000 B.C., treating as a blank the period that intervened from then to the seventh century B.C., which at present is the farthest back we can go with certainty. Yet it is possible to argue that there was no such immense blank—that, in fact, the pottery of the Mycenae type was the product of a time very little anterior to the seventh century B.C. These, however, are questions into which the element of taste does not enter far, and M. Rayet was known for his taste no less than for his learning. The richer the art, the more his faculties expanded.

It was in M. Rayet's plan to give at each turning point in the history of vase-painting a rapid outline of the principal features in contemporary life and public movements, with the view of indicating the quarters whence art was most likely to have been influenced. The effect is to give a realistic colouring to a narrative which otherwise might easily be monotonous to any but a special student. Even the special student gains considerably. He sees how M. Rayet's method of endeavouring to realise the surroundings of each epoch had enabled him to anticipate one of the most interesting results of recent excavation and research. On Athenian vases of the early part of the fifth century B.C., and even earlier, it is not uncommon to find the names of men conspicuous in the history of the time with the epithet of *καλός* added to them. We have such names as Kallias, Hipparchos, Hippocrates, Leagros,

and Megakles. The habit would remind one of Orlando haunting the forest and carving "Rosalind" on the barks of the young trees, if it were known that these names were painted to order for intending purchasers. But this could not hold good of vases which had been exported to Etruria, and have been found in Etruscan tombs, as is the case with many of them. Modern experience would suggest that the vase painters had merely sought to profit by the names of popular favourites. But the objection to employing modern experience as a rule for ancient Greek practice is so great and often so dangerous that M. Rayet's conclusions, if they had been published when he wrote them, would have been received as fanciful. It is different now. We are free to accept these names as indicating persons historically known to have been favourites of the people. In Germany they have been called *Liebings Namen*. It would be more correct to say "popular names," though the change may be distasteful to archaeologists of an affectionate nature.

The argument is that this liberal recognising of popular favourites by name pointed to a susceptibility on the part of the vase painters to the currents of public life, and implied a readiness to throw over traditions in the face of any change which might commend itself in their own art. What they did was to introduce an entirely new method, by which the skill of the painter was at last set free from technical restraints of a very cramping kind. It does not sound revolutionary to say that this change consisted in substituting red figures for black. But, though that is the usual form of expression, it is not accurate; nor does it in the least suggest those extraordinary facilities for artistic advancement which the new method contained within itself. It is not accurate, because it means strictly that the figures were now painted red as they had been before painted black, and that the change was only one of colour. That is not the case. In the new manner the figures are not painted, they stand out in the natural reddish colour of the clay. It is only to trace the outlines of forms and anatomy, or to give details of costume, that colour is employed. Wherever delicacy of line is most noticeable in nature, there the vase painter was now able to test the accuracy of his observation and the fidelity of his hand. While the clay was still soft, he could put in his lines with a fine point, and correct them as much as he pleased before going over them finally with colour. The very process of working was a challenge to his artistic capabilities. In the older manner, the finest lines of the human figure, all markings of form within the contours, had to be laboriously scratched in through the hard, fired surface. There was no possibility of correction or of preliminary studies. But though the change led to a great advance in the drawing of the figure, there was also a manifest loss in the general colour and effect of the whole vase, which before had been often singularly rich and beautiful, besides having the charm of retaining as its principal effect of colour the natural red of the clay which on vases of the new manner is, for the sake of a background, painted over with black. At this moment of change it was not

uncommon for vases to be signed by the painters of them quite as if the profession were well recognised in Athens as a fine art, and yet with a sense of humility as compared with the great artists, whose signatures included a statement of their parentage and local habitation. The vase-painters were, or had to be, content with their own names. At present the ruling passion in archaeology seems to be to group and discriminate between the styles of those "signing" vase-painters. The study is full of interest and the material abundant, not as formerly when a similar passion possessed a few scholars, nor even as when M. Rayet wrote. Every year brings a large increase of material. Yet we must place it to the memory of M. Rayet that he did this part of his work well in the circumstances. Here his share in the book ended.

M. Collignon has been able to add to the work of his friend a very interesting chapter on the series of *pinakes* or painted tablets which have been found in recent years, mostly near Corinth, and belonging to the sixth century B.C. A special attraction of these tablets is that they take us directly to the workshops of the old Corinthian potters, exhibit the potters at work, or introduce us to the export of their wares in ships which needed the protection of the sea-god Poseidon, as we gather from the dedications painted on the tablets. By a fortunate coincidence, the publication of a large series of these tablets in the last *Antike Denkmäler* furnishes the most ample illustration of M. Collignon's subject. He then passes on to vases where the surface is prepared with a white ground or slip (to receive a design drawn in with a brush, and for the most part in outline only. Most of them are in the form of *lekylthi*, and were made for funeral ceremonies. Appropriate motives for their decoration were chosen from among the expressions of sorrow and grief familiar on such occasions. But they were chosen with an eye only to refinement and nobility of bearing, the result being that these Athenian vases abound in artistic motives of the rarest beauty. Grief, which breaks through restraint and becomes tumultuous, was as well known in Greece as elsewhere; but in the arts, where dignity of form was a first consideration, such manifestations of passion were necessarily avoided. This chapter of M. Collignon's, and the illustrations accompanying it, are both admirable.

The later stages of vase-painting—the efforts to obtain a pleasing effect by the extra aid of gilding and bright colours, the introduction of novel shapes made from moulds, the combination of moulded and painted designs on the same vase, the search for new glazes—these are all questions of importance from the historical point of view, and not least so for those who look to antiquity for something akin to the multifariousness of modern pottery. But as a conclusion to the centuries of beautiful thought and exquisite workmanship through which the Greeks had passed, the later stages of their vase-painting are too like the efforts of a last fever to be an agreeable study. M. Collignon is true to his office as a historian, and spares himself in no way from tracing the art to its close.

Altogether the book is worthy of the subject. If slips occur in it, they are, so far as

we have noticed, such as easily correct themselves. On p. 104 the date of 460 B.C. for Solon is practically set right on the same page. So also, on p. 263, *ΑΘΗΝ* is obviously *ΑΘΗΝ*, and is rightly given in the index. On p. 218 *ΕΠΟΙΗΣΗΝ* should be *ΕΠΟΙΗΣΕΝ*, as everyone would expect.

A. S. MURRAY.

THE TURNER HOUSE AT PENARTH.

A LITTLE art museum of quite unusual character was opened on Tuesday last at Penarth, Cardiff. It has been erected by Mr. Pyke Thompson on an outlying portion of his grounds; and, though neither the building nor its contents are formally made over to the public, the *raison d'être* of "The Turner House"—for that is what it is called—is that Mr. Pyke Thompson's neighbours, richer and poorer, may have access to his collection almost as readily as the collector himself. And a great point is made of the collection being open on the Sunday as well as on that day of the week which is observed as a weekly half holiday in Cardiff.

This new little art gallery does not attempt to compete with the galleries of some provincial corporations in the acquisition of sensational modern pictures. It is strictly a private collector's collection, instructive, and somewhat systematic. The name of "the Turner House"—bestowed upon the building at the suggestion of Mr. Frederick Wedmore—is meant as a tribute to our greatest landscape artist rather than as indicating the character of the contents, though one fine Turner drawing and a small selection from Turner's prints—from the "Liber Studiorum" and the "Southern Coast" especially—do find a place upon the walls. Perhaps the distinctive feature of the collection is a group of about two score of English water-colours, representing the art from Paul Sandby, Rooker, and Wheatley, to a contemporary lady artist—Miss Clara Montalba. But the strength of the collection of drawings lies chiefly in the presence of a few good works by David Cox, Dewint, Copley Fielding, and Cotman. Original etching is represented by a certain number of examples from the needle of Rembrandt and Hollar, Meryon, Whistler, and Seymour Haden; and it is probable that the Turner House is the first place in England accessible to the public wherein etched work—rather than ambitious modern painting—is displayed, as an attraction, on the walls. There is, furthermore, a small collection of very choice porcelain, ranged in table-cases; quite a representative show of Old Worcester from its earliest period to its degeneration; and specimens of Bow and Chelsea, Swansea and Nantgarw.

The charming little building in which this modest but very interesting collection finds a home has been erected from the designs of Mr. Edwin Seward. It is somewhat classic in character.

CORRESPONDENCE.

KING RAIAN AND THE LION OF BAGDAD.

Malagny, near Geneva: June 22, 1888.

On reading the Rev. H. G. Tomkins's letter on the lion of Bagdad, I referred at once to his learned book, *Studies on the Times of Abraham*, where I found two very good photolithographs of the cartouche of the lion. I believe there cannot be the slightest doubt that it is the same as the coronation-name of Raian or "Ian-Ra." The two legs of the sign which I read *user* are quite visible, the *s* is placed opposite, and an erasure of the stone has given the appearance of a *nub* to what is clearly an *n*. I, therefore, quite agree with Mr. Griffith, who

pronounced the two cartouches to be identical. It is a very important discovery, as it gives a clue to the epoch to which Raian must be attributed.

But I differ from Mr. Griffith on the special points which he mentions in discussing the date which might be assigned to the monument. The faintly incised scale ornament on the sides of the throne, which, according to him, would point to a Saitic epoch, is found on one or two statues of the Thothmes in the museum of Turin. I noticed in those statues a great likeness of style to what is left of Raian, especially in the work of the feet. One of the Thothmes is evidently an ancient statue, which has been appropriated. On the other hand, the nine bows do not always point to the Middle Kingdom. In the same museum of Turin, not only the Thothmes, but the beautiful statue of Rameses II. dressed in a long garment—a magnificent piece of art unquestionably made for him—rests also on the nine bows. This shows how difficult it is to assign a fixed date to an Egyptian monument, when, instead of considering the general style, it is a detail or a special feature which is taken as the criterion. Arguments of this kind are more dangerous in Egypt than anywhere else, because of the care with which the religious and local traditions were preserved.

The late Mr. George Smith, in his *Assyrian Discoveries*, says that he purchased the lion at Bagdad. It is curious, considering the possible connexion of the Hyksos with Mesopotamia, that it should be a Hyksos monument which comes from thence. It may be a fact belonging to the obscure chapter of the connexions of Egypt and Asia at that remote epoch. A great deal of light has been thrown quite unexpectedly on this most interesting subject by the 160 cuneiform tablets discovered at Tell el Amarna, and purchased by the Vienna Museum. They have been noticed lately in the *ACADEMY* by Prof. Sayce; extracts of them have been read to the Academy of Berlin by Prof. Erman and Schrader. Those inscriptions show that the conquests of Thothmes III. in Asia had left much more lasting results than was before thought.

The wars of the Great King had also some important consequences for the Delta. Here I would mention one of the last discoveries we made at Bubastis. It is a granite slab, whereon the King Amenophis II. is represented twice making offerings to his father Amon, who is said to reside at Perunefer. Between the two pictures Seti I. has inserted a short inscription, saying that he renewed the statues of his father (Amon). Thus it is only after the conquests of Thothmes III. that his son, Amenophis II., reoccupied Bubastis, which had been conquered from the Hyksos, or abandoned by them. The three last Amenophis have left their name at Bubastis. At present it is only Benha and Bubastis where monuments of the XVIIIth Dynasty have been found in the Delta, and none of them older than Amenophis II.

A few days before we left, in rolling the blocks of the festive hall of Osorkon, we found on an architrave a very large coronation cartouche of Sebekhotep I. of the XIIIth Dynasty. It is the first time it is seen on a building.

EDOUARD NAVILLE.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

At the closing general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, held last Monday, the royal gold medal, the gift of the Queen, was presented by the president, Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, to Baron Theophilus von Hansen, of Vienna, in recognition of his architectural designs—notably the newly erected Parliament Houses at Vienna, and the Sina Academy at Athens.

THE Queen has been pleased to command that the association of original engravers heretofore known as the Society of Painter-Etchers shall henceforth be entitled, The "Royal" Society of Painter-Etchers.

By the kind assistance of Mr. Henry Irving, Messrs. Dowdeswell are enabled to announce the early publication of an etching, by Mr. C. O. Murray, of the beautiful scene, "St. Lorenz Platz" in "Faust." The moment chosen is when Marguerite leaves the church and is accosted by Faust, while Mephistopheles watches them from behind the fountain.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been made for holding the tenth annual ecclesiastical art exhibition, in connexion with the forthcoming Church Congress at Manchester. The loans will embrace goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work, ancient and modern, ecclesiastical metal work in general, embroidery, needlework, tapestry, wood and ivory carving, ecclesiastical furniture, paintings, drawings, architectural designs for churches and schools, photographs, books, and MSS.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Biscoombe Gardner's drawings now exhibited at 17A Great George Street, Westminster, are in "black and white" only, they are far better worth seeing than many highly coloured performances. They are small, and their subjects are merely bits of picturesque scenery in Surrey, round and about Dorking; but their feeling is charming and their execution of marvellous delicacy and skill. It is difficult to believe that they are entirely executed with the brush, the drawing of the trees and the architecture is so clear and dexterous; but they have that softness of line which cannot be attained by the point, and the use of one tool throughout ensures a homogeneity not otherwise to be obtained. Mr. Gardner's skill as an engraver on wood is very well known, and it is, therefore, the more remarkable that these drawings do not show the spirit and habit of the artist who is practised in translating the language of the brush into that of the graver. These are eminently "painters' drawings, and have a variety of handling and a fineness of gradation which is only seen in the work of the most skilled of water-colour artists. They are, perhaps, specially remarkable for their skies, which are most varied and complex, and yet always soft and luminous, and in all cases admirably in sympathy with the subject; but there are few parts of these drawings, whether trees or buildings, or figures or flowers, in which Mr. Gardner does not achieve a quite unusual success.

AN exhibition of objects of art lent by the Hon. W. F. B. and Mrs. Massey Mainwaring was opened this week at the Bethnal Green Museum. The collection consists mainly of Dresden china, old silver plate, and furniture.

SOME of the decorative work executed by members of the Kyrle Society for various institutions in London, during the past year, will be on view on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, June 29 and 30, and July 1, from 2 to 6.30 p.m., at the Studio, Holly Lodge, Seymour Place, Fulham Road, S.W.

MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS'S appeal, on behalf of the Egypt Exploration Fund, for special subscriptions towards the transport to England of the colossal sculptures discovered this year at Bubastis by M. Naville, has resulted in the promise of nearly £270. But it is estimated that the total sum required will be £500. Many of the sculptures weigh more than ten tons. It has been found necessary to make a road from the great temple to the canal bank, and to build a bridge over an intervening canal. In addition, sledges must be constructed for the con-

veyance of the sculptures to the boat by which they will be floated to Alexandria. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. Herbert Gosselin, 17 Oxford Mansions, W.

As a contrast to the illustrated catalogues which are becoming so common, we would call attention to a clever skit entitled *Pictures at Play* (Longmans). The illustrations are by Mr. Harry Furniss, whose style—in dealing both with politicians and with R.A.'s—is too well-known to need comment. The text purports to be written by two art critics, who are unnamed; but as for one of the two, it is impossible to read a page without exclaiming: "Aut A—L—aut diabolus."

THERE can be no doubt as to the attractiveness of the first number of a new periodical called *Artistic Japan*. It is published by Messrs. Sampson Low, and is conducted by Mr. S. Bing, the well-known lover and collector of Japanese art in Paris. The English editor is Mr. Marcus Huish. Every page has its margin and corners, and odd bits here and there decorated with well-cut facsimiles of Japanese designs; and there are no less than ten separate coloured plates of drawings and patterns. The monkeys of Sosen are alone worth the price of the number. The "staff" of *Artistic Japan* includes Mr. W. Anderson, Mr. Franks, M. Louis Gonsse, and other well-known authorities on Japanese art.

THE March number of the *American Journal of Archaeology* (which is published at Boston by Messrs. Ginn & Co., and may be obtained in this country from Messrs. Tribner) contains several articles of varied interest, with abundant illustrations. M. Salomon Reinach writes about a marble head which he acquired at Smyrna in 1881 for the Louvre, and which he is now able to identify as a portrait of Plato, by comparison with a similar head at Berlin described by Prof. Helbig in the *Jahrbuch of the German Archaeological Institute*. Next we have a further instalment of Prof. W. M. Ramsay's report on his explorations in Southern Phrygia, with two maps. Mr. S. B. P. Trowbridge and Mr. Allan Marquand both discuss the origin of the Ionic capital, in connexion with the archaic examples recently found on the Acropolis. Mr. Alfred Emerson contributes an interesting paper upon a small bronze relief of a bull, preserved at Metaponto, which is erroneously described as a "boar" in Baedeker's *Southern Italy*. Mr. W. H. Ward gives photographic reproductions of two stone tablets from Babylonia in the possession of Dr. A. Blau, which present not only archaic figures, but also "a type of writing (to be read downwards, as in Chinese) more nearly approaching the original hieroglyphs than anything hitherto known." The number concludes with some eighty pages of correspondence, reviews, and notes. Among the books reviewed are Maspero's *L'Archéologie égyptienne*, Naville's *Goshen*, and Stanley Lane-Poole's *Art of the Sarcophagi in Egypt*.

THE STAGE.

"LAURA."

ON Wednesday in last week, we were at an interesting, if not in all respects an absolutely satisfactory, performance at the Novelty Theatre. There were two items in the programme. One of these was the first really public representation of a one-act play by Mrs. Cuthell, the other the *première* of Mr. William Poel's "Laura." Mrs. Cuthell, known already as the author of many very telling short stories, showed in the construction of her little play, "The Wrong Envelope," a somewhat unusual knowledge of stage effect, and her writing is distinctly lively and bright. The piece not

only afforded the author an opportunity of showing some capacity for the practice of an art other than that which is her recognised *métier*; for it displayed, very favourably indeed, the powers of Mr. Edwin Shepherd in the character of an old General very much attached to his engaging niece. Mr. Shepherd has great ease upon the stage. We shall hear of this comedieta again. Mr. Poel's play, "Laura; or, Love's Enchantment," is in three acts; and it is certain that each act possesses distinct elements of attractiveness, that each act is well devised, and that, wherever there is opportunity for good writing, the opportunity is fully taken. Much of Mr. Poel's work is, indeed, in conception—and some of it in execution—greatly above the level to which the contemporary stage accustoms us. The weak point of his piece—and it is a mistake which, in his admirable dramatisation of *Mehalah*, he had no opportunity to fall into—is that the serious interest, roused fully in his first act, lapses in the second by reason of the too abounding presence of the spirit of fun. The audience laughs all through the second act as it laughs at a Criterion farcical comedy; and Mr. Robson, as a foreign romantic lover, is, in truth, very funny. But the enjoyment is obtained too distinctly at the cost of one's graver interest in the fortunes of the *dramatis personae*. In the third act, Mr. Poel himself—acting very well as an American of a good, but not of the best, type—has some difficulty in recovering one's deeper sympathies; nor can the manly bearing of Mr. Thalberg and the artistic discretion of Miss Mary Rorke quite overcome the obstacle that has been created to the full success of the play. Yet we are of opinion that, by a revision of the second act, the difficulty might be minimised, and the excellent conceptions of the writer and his charm of style preserved to the public. Miss Florence Haydon, bustling and good-natured, was effective as the wife of a certain lawyer; and the lawyer himself—quaint and fussy beyond measure—was played with much *gusto* and much *aplomb* by E. L. Longvil. But the most accomplished performance was naturally that of the heroine, by Miss Mary Rorke. The part gave the actress little opportunity for the display of strong dramatic power, but much occasion for the display of her restful and characteristic grace. And, as Mr. Poel, in several passages of the writing, passes into a vein of true prose poetry—and as these passages are fortunately given to Miss Mary Rorke to deliver—we had the satisfaction of hearing some excellent things said very memorably; and there are times, as the observant playgoer knows, when Miss Mary Rorke's voice is to be listened to like a musical instrument. F. W.

STAGE NOTES.

THE season at the Lyceum draws to a close, with the programme of a few weeks ago, Miss Terry's singularly sympathetic performance in the "Amber Heart" having availed to atone for any disappointment that may have been felt with regard to the Robert Macaire of Mr. Irving, played the same night. We are shortly to be interested in Mr. Richard Mansfield's performance of "Mr. Hyde and Dr. Jekyll" at the same theatre; and on Mr. Irving's return from the provinces late in the autumn there will be a revival of "Macbeth"—a play in which the acting of Mr. Irving, eight or ten years ago, was not, we think, rated sufficiently highly, either by critics or the public. To our minds Mr. Irving was a very remarkable Macbeth, playing the part with a befitting desperation—at the end with a splendid abandonment.

MUSIC.

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.

A FESTIVAL without the "Messiah" would be no festival; and it would certainly be a mistake not to give the "Israel." Musicians might perhaps be willing to sacrifice either or both of these popular favourites to hear one or two of the less-known oratorios, but the general public would certainly resent any change. The story of the Man of Sorrows appeals directly to the hearts of all, while the story of the Exodus, as told by Handel, has irresistible power. The wonderful effect produced by these oratorios is perhaps due to the words quite as much as to the music—at any rate in the former. There remains, then, little for the musical critic to do with regard to the performance of the "Messiah" on Monday, the first day of the festival. He has only to speak about the choir, the solo vocalists, the orchestra and conductor, and to give the figures of the attendance. That Mr. Manns proved himself equal to his arduous task will not surprise any who can remember the zeal and ability displayed by him on former occasions. To conduct the Saturday Concert orchestra is one thing, to control the large army of singers and players at a Handel Festival is another. The latter requires quite a different style of conducting, but Mr. Manns understands well how to do both. It is scarcely necessary to say that he was enthusiastically received. Mmes. Albani and Patey, and Messrs. Lloyd and Santley were the vocalists; and all were heard at their best. The singing of the choir was truly magnificent. Each department is strong, and the voices blend well. Fine as was the performance of the "Messiah" last festival, we think this one even finer. The choruses were given with immense precision, and with marked attention to light and shade. In memory of the late German Emperor, the oratorio was preceded by the "Dead March in Saul" and the National Anthem. The audience numbered over 22,000.

The programme of Wednesday was one of considerable interest. There were selections from nine oratorios, from five operas, from the Serenata "Acis and Galatea," and, besides, the Coronation Anthem and an Organ Concerto. It must be acknowledged that the most was made of the limited time at disposal for showing the versatility of the composer's genius. From "Esther" was given the invocation, sung by Mme. Trebelli; and the bold dramatic chorus, "He comes." The latter was transferred by the composer, almost in its entirety, to the Concerto for double orchestra, produced at the last festival. The pathetic air, "Total Eclipse," and the grand chorus with its wonderful contrasts, "O first-created beam," from "Samson," were given for the first time. The characteristic chorus from "Belshazzar," "Ye tutelary gods," proved another attractive novelty. The famous Saraband from "Almira," Handel's first opera, produced at Hamburg in 1705, was played by the orchestra; and immediately afterwards, Mme. Trebelli sang the still more famous "Lascia ch'io planga," from "Rinaldo," the composer's first London opera. The two pieces are closely related to one another. "O Calumny," the chorus from the oratorio "Alexander Balus," is certainly one of the composer's finest efforts: there are in it chromatic chords and harmonic progressions which, in their boldness and marvellous effect, remind one of Beethoven. The performance of this chorus, said the programme book, "would test the question as to the necessity or advisability of additional accompaniments." Anyhow, it was scarcely a sound test, for there was not the Handelian balance of strings and wind. At the Commemoration Festival of 1784 there were 26 oboes to 96 first and second

violins; but, at the Palace, the proportion was only 16 to 203. And we say nothing about the bassoons which, in Handel's time, took part with the basses in the choruses, though not marked in the score. But the book further informed us that, with the exception of Mr. Prout's organ part, not a note was added. But Mr. Prout's organ part could be called an added part. If it could, it would have proved another flaw in the test. Mr. Prout only attempted—and successfully we think—to reproduce the unwritten part played by Handel. But why strain at a gnat and swallow camels? Almost an apology is made for an essential organ part, the invisible soul of the visible body—viz., the autograph score—and yet the unnecessary Costa prelude to the "Wretched Lovers" was retained without a word of comment. And the Sonata in A for solo violin was played by all the violins of the orchestra. And yet, again, an air for soprano from the opera, "Deidamia," was sung by a tenor voice (Mr. E. Lloyd). We may well ask why the artistic mistake of playing the Handel Sonata by all the violins was repeated at this festival? "Because," says the book, "the result of the experiment in 1885 was satisfactory." Satisfactory so far as the choir performance or the applause was concerned, but no farther.

But little space is left us to speak of the afternoon's performance. The choir again sang splendidly, although the "Polypheme" section of the "Wretched Lovers" was somewhat unsteady. The vocalists were Mmes. Albani, Trebelli, and Nordica, and Messrs. Barton McGuckin, Lloyd, and Santley. They were all in splendid voice. Mr. Manns deserves the highest praise for the ability which he displayed throughout. Besides the pieces mentioned, the programme included the overtures to "Samson" and the occasional oratorio, the "Organ Concerto," in B flat, No. 7, played by Mr. W. T. Beet, "Del minacciar," a bass air from "Ottone," very like "O, ruddier than the cherry," some airs from "Jephthah," "Samson," "Solomon and Judas," "Acis and Galatea," and an interesting selection from "The Triumph of Time and Truth," including the magnificent chorus, "Ere to dust is changed." The attendance exceeded 21,000.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

RECENT CONCERTS.

M. DE PACHMANN gave a pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall last Saturday afternoon, the programme of which consisted almost entirely of works by living composers. Three short pieces by M. H. F. Cowen, dedicated to the pianist, may be described as light, graceful, and—at any rate, with M. Pachmann as interpreter—effective. The third, a Scherzo, is, musically, the best. Dr. Bülow's Tarentelle (Op. 21) is a dry piece, and made little or no impression. Mme. de Pachmann's clever variations were, of course, well rendered. Rubenstein's graceful Barcarole is a piece quite to M. Pachmann's taste. The programme commenced with Beethoven's Sonata in F sharp major (Op. 78), and the performance of it was most satisfactory. There was, of course, a long Chopin selection; and how well the concert-giver interprets the works of the gifted Pole needs no telling. There was a fairly large and highly appreciative audience.

Dr. Bülow gave his fourth and last Beethoven Recital on Tuesday afternoon. To hear this pianist interpret the Sonata in B flat (Op. 106), and the Diabelli variations is a great intellectual treat; but we do not think it wise to place them both in the same programme, and to give in addition the Sonata in A (Op. 101) and the posthumous Rondo a capriccio (Op. 129). It is exhausting alike to player and to listener. And then, it must be remembered that Beethoven is not

always inspired. Even Dr. Bülow, with all his clever playing, cannot make the Fugue of Op. 106 attractive, and some of the Diabelli variations are principally interesting from a technical point of view. The eminent pianist, however, visits us but rarely, and one must take him as he is. In the four Recitals just concluded, he has given us readings of Beethoven remarkable for purity of style and depth of thought. Of all living pianists, he is the most diligent student of the great composer; and, whether one agree with him or not, one can always admire his zeal and earnestness. Dr. Bülow has achieved with success a task which few pianists would care to undertake, and still fewer be able to carry out with the same ability.

"Il Flauto Magico" was given at Covent Garden Theatre on Monday evening. In spite of the confused, and, at times, absurd, libretto, the opera is attractive, for it contains some of Mozart's finest music. Mme. Minnie Hauk took the part of Pamina, Miss Ella Russell that of the Queen of Night, while Mdle. Sigrid Arnoldson was content to appear in the second act in the small rôle of Papagena; and these three ladies sang and acted with considerable ability. Signor Ravelli was a good Tamino, and Signor Del Puente a good Papageno. The three ladies and the three geni were also entrusted to efficient artists. M. E. de Reske was to have been the Sarastro; but, owing to indisposition, his place was taken by Signor Novaro, who sang in an artistic manner. The choruses were, for the most part, admirably rendered. Signor Randegger conducted, yet the orchestra was not always satisfactory. The piece was effectively put on the stage. The animals, however, which assembled to listen to Tamino's flute-playing gave to that scene quite a pantomimic effect. And what shall we say about the ballet during the fire ordeal? Is it not a shame that such things should be done? Mozart intended no ballet, and hence provided no music. But that obstacle was got over by introducing the Finale from Mozart's G minor Symphony, and the Menuet and Trio from the same composer's Symphony in E flat. If Mr. Augustus Harris thought a ballet indispensable, why did he not have one after the opera?

We are sorry not to be able to notice many concerts of interest—and particularly Mr. Hall's sixth Recital, Herr Richter's seventh Concert, Mr. Henschel's second and last vocal Recital on Wednesday, and Otto Hegner's farewell Concert on Thursday.

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